The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VACANCY IN THE SENATE, AND REPRESENTATIVE DAWES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In case Mr. Dawes should be elected to the Senate to succeed Mr. Sumner, Mr. Kelley, by reason of his position as second member on the Committee of Ways and Means, will become chairman of that committee and leader of the House. The rules applicable to the filling of such a vacancy as it is possible may now occur, though simple, do not appear to be understood. The rule of the House of Representatives reads as follows: "The first named member of any committee shall be the Chairman, and in his absence, or being excused by the House, the next named member, and so on, as often as the case shall happen, unless the committee, by a majority of their number, elect a Chairman." This rule was adopted by the House in 1804, under the following circumstances: Mr. John Caton Smith, of Connecticut, had been Chairman of the Committee on Claims for several years, and was reappointed. On the following day he was excused from service on the committee, and his colleague, Mr. Samuel W. Dana, was appointed instead. The committee considered Mr. Dana its Chairman, but he refused to serve, considering himself at the foot of the committee. After about six weeks, during which time the matter was introduced into the House, the committee informed the House that no business could be done in the committee till the House had taken some action; and as a consequence the above rule was adopted. The committee elected Mr. Dana chairman, though much against his wishes. The Ways and Means Committee might now take advantage of the last clause of the rule, and elect a Chairman, but it is hardly probable that it would pursue such a course, though Mr. Kelley, with his views on the subject of a convertible bond, would not be very popular for Chairman and leader of the House. Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, has been spoken of to fill the vacancy on the committee, but New-York has now two members on the Ways and Means Committee, and this would absolutely prevent the appointment of Mr. Wheeler, unless one of his colleagues should resign from the committee.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

It had been expected that the vote in the Senate upon the finance question would be taken this week, but it now seems improbable, owing to the prolonged adjournment, that it can be had before next week. The Senate Committee on Finance have, as yet, come to no definite agreement as to the time when they will endeavor to press a vote, and it is very uncertain that the determination of the time of voting, is at all within the control of the committee. Several long speeches have yet to be made upon the subject. Gen. Logan has the floor for Tuesday, and expects to speak, unless the Senate should adjourn over for another day, and await the arrival from Boston of the committee sent to the Sumner funeral. One of the main features of Gen. Logan's speech will be a reply to Senator Schurz. Mr. Schurz has also indicated his intention to speak again, as have Sherman and Morton. As all of these speeches will, doubtless, be of considerable length, there seems to be little chance for a vote this week. The inflationists claim to be ready for a vote, and think that they have gained strength by this delay. Meantime representations come from all sources and all parts of the country that business suffers from the delay of Congress in deciding what legislation it will enact concerning the finances. The Government revenues, especially those from Customs, do not improve, and it is well understood that the reason lies in the hesitation of trade to engage in enterprises which the action of Congress may destroy. Even Mr. Boutwell, who holds that Congress should do nothing, will be pressed to assume an aggressive position, and ask Congress to say whether it will take action on any financial measures at this session, or whether it will not. Any decisive action of Congress regarding the finances or currency will be followed by a revival of business which will adapt itself to whatever measures may be enacted.

GEN. BAKER'S CASE.

Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has ready his reply to the petition recently presented to the House calling for his impeachment, and it will be sent to the House to-morrow or Tuesday. The answer is quite long, and takes up the specifications, one by one, and replies to each. The animus of the charges will be found in the fact that Mrs. Helen M. Barnard, the petitioner for impeachment, and her brother, were both discharged from the Pension Office by Commissioner Baker after having been borne on the roll a long time without performing any service for the office. Mrs. Barnard herself, while on the roll, made no pretense of doing any work for the Government. A "Newspaper-man," so called, also appears in the same situation, having been a long time on the rolls of the Census Office, and afterward in the Pension Office, without going to the department at all. When at last influences adverse to the removal of these persons were overcome, and by the order of the Secretary they were temporarily discharged, they appear from the statement of the Commissioner to have entered into a conspiracy against him, which culminated in the presentation of the petition. The reply of the Commissioner will go to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, which will decide whether any further investigation is necessary.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The Ways and Means Committee has promised Mr. Sanborn a hearing before it makes its report. This promise was made some time ago, and it is understood now Mr. Sanborn does not care to trouble the committee to fulfill it, but lately the committee has become as anxious to have Mr. Sanborn before it as he formerly was to appear. There is a great deal of curiosity to know what became of the $200,000 and upward that the records show was paid to him. Gen. Butler denies that he was ever counsel for Sanborn, but it is well understood that Sanborn has been at great expense, and has been able to retain but a small portion of the amount which he seems to have received. There is a stronger reason than curiosity for inquiring into this matter. The conduct and honesty of officers of the Treasury has been impugned, and they can best be vindicated by Mr. Sanborn showing the committee what really did become of the money which he received. An interesting legal question is likely to arise in connection with the publication of the lists of persons from whom Sanborn contracted to collect taxes. The revenue officers are going forward, acting on the information conveyed by those lists, and it may have to be considered whether the contracts give Mr. Sanborn any vested rights which this action violates. The names were procured by considerable expenditure of time and money, from which the Government has derived exclusive advantage. The point made by Gen. Butler in his defense of the operations of the Sanborn contracts, that the statute of limitations had nearly expired on the cases embraced in the record, has no force, as it has been decided by the Supreme Court that debts of this nature to the Government are never outlawed, and that delinquent taxes can be collected at any time in an action for debt.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN.

The expedition for geographical and geological explorations and surveys west of the hundredth meridian, of which parties under the charge of First Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, have been in the field for the years 1869, 1871, 1872, and 1873, will, as soon as final action shall be taken by Congress, resume field operations in the ensuing Spring, in portions of Colorado. One party will be designated to prosecute a survey over the unfinished part of the area represented by their atlas sheet number sixty-one, which is situated between parallels 39° and 37° 20′ north latitude, and 105° 30′ and 105° 15′ longitude west from Greenwich. This is especially a section wherein there are manifold mountain forms, embracing portions of the head waters of the San Juan and its northern tributaries; also, of the Gunnison and Green Rivers. There are several prominent mountain ranges, among them the Sierra La Plata and Sierra San Miguel, and Uncompaghre and Elk Mountains. It is a part of the most elevated portion of the interior of the Continent. There are being attracted toward this section large numbers of prospectors, seeking the precious metals in the mining districts lately discovered and known as the San Juan District. This vicinity promises a rich and interesting field. The work upon the astronomical base will be resumed, and such astronomical parties as the appropriation will allow will be put into the field. From unexpended balances such other field parties as can be organized in view of the amounts available will also take the field prior to the 1st of July. The office force will, as usual, be kept in constant service.

MOIETIES AND SEIZURE OF BOOKS.

The Committee of Ways and Means will probably amend the law of 1867, authorizing the seizure of books and papers in such a way that while more circumspection than now shall be used in the process, with less hardship to suspected merchants, the ends of the Government will be better secured. The defect in the law seems to be admitted by all of the members of the committee, and the only question is with regard to the character of the amendment. The question of moieties will also occupy a large share of attention, but the ultimate form it will take cannot be conjectured. It was a matter of surprise to the committee that the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor should receive so large a share of penalties with so little service, while Jayne claims that but for him they would have received nothing, the penalties depending on his successful working up of cases. There seems to be no doubt that an amendment will be made to the laws, substituting for the forfeiture of the entire cargo where there has been fraud as to only part of it, penalties proportionate to the offense, such as the forfeiture of undervalued packages only, with a certain number of times their value added. It was stated by District Attorney Bliss before the committee that the total number of cases in which books and papers were seized in five years, from March, 1869, to March, 1874, was 120. Of these cases eighty-two have been settled, the Government realizing $1,650,000. Thirty-eight cases remain unsettled. The largest number of seizures of books and papers was in 1871, there being thirty-four of them. A prominent gentleman of New-Orleans says that the largest seizure known in that city was of a cargo of sugar for undervaluation worth $250,000. This was in 1869. The special agent did not make application for informer's share. Another was a wine case, also for undervaluation, involving a large amount of money. These cases occurred within the last eight years, and both were adjudicated by the court.

THE PULPIT ON SUMNER AND FILLMORE.

Incidental allusions to the death of Ex-President Fillmore and Senator Sumner were made in some of the pulpits to-day, but no sermon was devoted exclusively to the subject. The characters and services of the distinguished men who have just died, being left to the journalist and historian. The mournful events were, however, suggestive of discourses on individual duties and responsibilities. One of the Pastors to-night presented Charles Sumner as an example to young men.

UNSPOKEN SPEECHES.

Several members of the House of Representatives yesterday obtained permission to print their speeches in the *Congressional Record* without first delivering them. One of these was the speech of Delegate Chipman, who spoke of the relations of the District of Columbia to the General Government. He argued that, Washington being the capital of the United States, they should reimburse the District one-half of the expenditures here for the common good, and the first duty of Congress was to appropriate money sufficient to make this reimbursement.

JUSTICE TO AN INJURED OFFICER.

Col. John C. Michener has been restored to his position in the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Department. Some time ago he was removed, on the representation of a department special agent, who impugned his honesty. The investigation of the Grand Jury showed he had done nothing whatever rendering him amenable to law. His restoration by the Postmaster General is intended as a rebuke to the agent and an act of justice to a faithful officer unjustly accused of crime.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

On Tuesday the various Roman Catholic Associations will assemble at St. Patrick's Church, to hear a panegyric on the Saint, by Father Kane, of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The procession to Georgetown will be under the escort of the Knights of Columkille and, on the way, will be reviewed by President Grant. As usual on such occasions, the procession will halt at St. Ann's Infant Asylum, to afford an opportunity of making donations to that institution, the children presenting their boxes for the contributions. In the evening John Mitchell will deliver a lecture on the "Men of Tipperary," after which there will be a St. Patrick's Dinner.

PERSONAL.

Judge Louis Dent, Mrs. Grant's brother, is gradually failing, and the physicians have given up all hope of his recovery.

Senator Boutwell continues to improve and this morning again walked out.

Hon. Nathan Sargent was taken a few days ago with pneumonia. Late yesterday he became delirious, with lucid intervals only frequent enough to indicate that his end was near. Mr. Sargent was one of the earliest Washington correspondents and was professionally known as "Oliver Oldschool." Subsequently he occupied various public positions, the last being that of United States Commissioner of Customs, from which he retired several years ago.

THE INDEPENDENT GRANGERS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—The Executive Committee of the National Council of Independent Grangers, appointed at the Springfield Convention on the 6th inst., were in session at the Tremont House, yesterday, perfecting the secret work of the order. Subordinate councils will be established the coming week in New-York and Massachusetts, and probably in several other States.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention is to be held in Indianapolis on Wednesday, July 15.

Mrs. Margaret Folke, aged thirty-three, was fatally injured by the explosion of a coal oil lamp on Saturday night, in Baltimore.

The Equal Rights Association of Alabama has called a colored men's delegate State Convention in Montgomery on Monday, March 23, to consider the depressed condition of business and unsettled state of labor.

FRANCE.

TAXATION—THE ELECTIONS—MICHELET'S HOUSEHOLD TROUBLES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 2, 1874.

I have more than once taken occasion to remark that a good tax law may be considered the *chef d'œuvre* of the modern legislator, and the framing of it the most difficult task the statesman is called upon to perform. And French legislators labor under a large number of difficulties which would not be encountered, perhaps, in other countries. In the first place they are obliged to throw aside the great principle of taxing acquired property; they cannot impose a tax upon revenues; they are not allowed to put an *ad valorem* tax upon the different categories of property; and the *timbre mobile*, corresponding to our revenue stamp, is pronounced impracticable. Bearing these things in mind one can understand why so many curious propositions are entertained, such as the proposed tax upon slow trains, pianos, and stove-pipe hats. The Assembly being mainly composed of landed proprietors, they very naturally prefer indirect taxation, which bears principally upon the poor. It may be said that the rich pay their indirect taxes also, but they do not in the same proportion, for indirect taxes give rise to taxes upon retail sales imposed by the trade, and from which the rich wholesale buyer is very nearly exempt. This is so important a matter that only a very few rich persons could afford to be poor, or, to convey the idea in more comprehensive language, could afford to buy their supplies at the general rates paid by the poor. In France, at least, indirect taxation removes the heavy burdens from the rich to place them upon the shoulders of the poor. The idea of imposing taxes upon acquired property is also distasteful. The proprietors are quite ready to admit the justice and propriety of taxing a foreigner who leases one of their houses or apartments, but they claim that it is unjust to tax them upon property from which they have no certain revenue. A proprietor who has a house worth, say 200,000 francs, one-quarter of which is leased, thinks that he should only pay taxes upon 50,000 francs, or upon the part of his property which is in activity. Yet with a want of logic which is really astonishing, the same men refuse to admit, even for the sake of argument, the justice of an income tax. The argument against a revenue stamp is that it would be impossible to derive any income from this source, as everybody would make a point of evading the law. The cost of a sufficient number of inspectors would be too great; yet every one denies, in the most emphatic manner, that this throws a doubt upon the honesty of the people. The truth of the matter is, that the public mind has really persuaded itself that there is no dishonesty in evading a law or in defrauding the Government. In this way one has to throw aside some of the best principles of equitable taxation, and nothing is left but a resort to expedients, all of which have a tendency to embarrass trade and commerce.

RECENT TAXES.

The Assembly spent a week is discussing the tax to be placed upon checks. It finally left the tax of ten centimes upon local checks, but imposed a proportionate tax upon all which came from other places. This is a constant source of annoyance. Every day bankers refuse to pay checks, and send them back because the stamps upon them are not in proportion to the sum upon their face. One man wanted to put a tax of two francs upon the form of hat worn by the rich; another a tax of ten francs upon pianos. This gave rise to a *bon mot* from M. Rouher, who said that he would agree to their tax upon pianos provided one-half of it were given to the neighbors as an indemnity. A much disturbed journalist wanted to tax the hours of practice before 10 in the morning and after 4 in the evening, and another suggested a tax upon the "Battle of Prague" and a few pieces of the kind. A tax upon express trains, and upon passengers and bundles sent by them, already exists, and now it is proposed to extend the law to slow trains, or to the *petite vitesse*. But the debates upon these measures have paled before those upon the question of sugars, which has not yet been decided. The proposition is to impose a tax which, in view of the present treaty of commerce with England and other States, will render French competition in the sugar refinery business almost impossible. Yet the absurdity of these measures, in principle I mean, is not apparent to the public, and no one can see the logic of taxing revenues or acquired property. If that is not admitted there is nothing left but expedients, since money must be raised, and before the budget is balanced we shall have many more curious propositions of the sort.

REPUBLICAN ELECTION TRIUMPHS.

The Republican journals of the morning are already beginning to crow over the elections of yesterday, for so far as heard from up to midnight the figures were considerably in favor of their candidates. In the Vaucluse there is very little doubt about the election of Ledru-Rollin, and a dispatch from Poitiers claims the victory for M. Le Petit, Radical, over M. De Beauchamps, Bonapartist. But the outlying communes are yet to be heard from, and the rural voters will probably go for the latter. In the larger towns M. De Beauchamps was only a few hundred votes behind his Radical competitor, a fact which gives us one more convincing proof of the strength of the Imperialists where they are known as such. The Government is shrewd enough to see that in all cases of the kind it must adopt a known Bonapartist as the official candidate, or suffer an ignominious defeat. It was good policy, therefore, to claim M. Seus, recently elected, though the friends of M. De Broglie abstained from voting for him.

THE PRESS AND CHARITY.

There is really more good in our public journals that people generally suppose, or than politicians are ready to admit. Perhaps their outcries against the press, and their bitter war upon it, is mainly due to a jealousy of its rapidly growing influence. For some time Mme. De MacMahon has been occupied with the works of charity, but she finally had to acknowledge that she could do nothing without the aid of the press. M. Debrousse, a rich journalist, sent her a check for 100,000 francs, in order to set the ball in motion, and then got the editors to meet Mme. De MacMahon. She made a capital speech at the meeting. The press took the matter up, organized subscriptions, and gave up their space to the publication of the lists of names of the persons giving. In a few days money began to pour in, and in a little over a week 275,000 francs have been raised for the soup-houses. The press does this, although more heavily burdened with taxes than any other industry, (each journal pays one-fifth of its value to the State,) and yet receives very little credit for it. Yesterday the walls of Paris were covered with notices signed by the Mayor of Paris, saying that Mme. De MacMahon had devoted 100,000 francs to the release of the mattresses in pawn, and 100,000 more to certain soup-houses which she had founded. This looks very much like ingratitude, for the hundred thousand francs first mentioned might have been publicly credited to M. Debrousse, and the latter to the press of Paris. Furthermore, it was the Empress Eugenie who founded the soup-houses of this city, and who kept them up every Winter by her own purse and her own exertions. That piece of forgetfulness may be pardoned, but the former is unpardonable. A man may be modest about his own efforts, but that is no reason why others should refrain from giving him the credit due for his good works. The release of the mattresses pawned by the poor took up all of the above-named sums, and as eight francs only is allowed upon the best, one can imagine the number engaged at the Mont De Piété. The press is now raising money for releasing blankets and coverlets—all bedding, in fact, except feather-beds and pillows, which are regarded as articles of luxury. For the past few days there has been a charity mania. I have received appeals from a committee for the wounded in Spain, for the Charity Hospitals, for the Sisters of Charity, for Church benevolence, and circulars from every Mayor, and from Mme. De MacMahon's soup-house committee. To this must be added appeals for the Orphan Asylums, and those made by the press. All the ladies of the *haut monde* are vieing with each other, and ladies of rank are happy to see their names mentioned in the papers as having passed the plate all day long at some public ceremony. The soup-house tickets are fixed at two sous, and this has given rise to a species of charity which does not please the beggars. Instead of giving money people now give soup tickets. It is a fact, however, that ten persons give a soup ticket where one would give a sou, and the beggars may thus make a handsome speculation by selling them at half-price. Since a certain number of little Italian children are licensed to beg, there is no way of preventing this fraud upon a benevolent institution.

MICHELET'S HOUSEHOLD TROUBLES.

A letter has just appeared from Mme. Michelet, showing that all was not *couleur de rose* in this author's household. I have already mentioned the affection he had for his son-in-law, M. Dumesnil, but it seems that this gentleman could not get on with his mother-in-law. They were long at war, and when, on the death of his wife, he married again for the sake of his children, he could no longer endure the presence of Mme. Michelet. He accused her of being an *intrigante*, who was working to get all the property into her own hands, and to defraud his children. Under these circumstances Michelet was turned away from his son-in-law, and lived constantly under the eyes of his wife. Suspecting the latter in everything, and having had reason, as he supposed, to accuse her of doing him many wrongs beside that of turning the heart of Michelet from him, Dumesnil came in with the officers of the law, the moment the death of the author was certain. The war, of course, now becomes serious, and Mme. Michelet relates her griefs in print:

"I did not expect any evidences of sympathy from him," she writes, "but I had a right to be treated with respect. Instead of that, on the 22d of February, I saw a legal gentleman enter my house brusquely, with an act of authority from the father, who, under the pretext that he was the guardian of a girl yet a minor, had the seals of justice placed upon the doors. The inventory had been made, showing that we had no things of value at our accidental residence at Hyères to justify these legal measures, when, on the 26th, the former son-in-law of M. Michelet appeared in person, claiming, in the name of his children, under the title of guardian, the body of my husband, in order to have it interred far from his family, in the Cemetery of Hyères. I had already applied to the Prefect for permission to take this precious body to Paris. The reply reached me while negotiations were going on for removing the seals in order to enable me to carry out the orders given me by my husband before he died. These negotiations failed. The plaintiff relies upon a passage in the will of 1872, and brings an action at law against me for the purpose of proving that a widow should not be preferred to grandchildren by a first marriage in the disposition of property left by a person deceased."

From this extract an idea can be obtained of the nature of the quarrel. M. Dumesnil says that his mother-in-law has been against him for many years, inducing M. Michelet to do injustice to his children, and that she will now do all in her power to prevent his children from having their rights as granted by the law. Mme. Michelet says, on her side, that she was very good indeed to the Dumesnils so long as her son-in-law was good to her. She had nothing when she married M. Michelet, but they made something by their common labors, and allowed the children $500 a year. Dumesnil says that this was for a year or two only, and that the sum was not due to the labors of Mme. Michelet as she pretends to claim, but to the economies of the first Mme. Michelet, the mother of his wife. These economies were appropriated by the second wife, who allowed the children $500 a year from them so long as he and his children were absolutely at her orders; but when he found this intolerable and married again, Mme. Michelet allowed the children nothing and kept the economies of the great-grandmother which belonged to them. He also claims that Mme. Michelet is now trying to carry out her revenge by claiming that Michelet gave her certain orders as to the disposition of the property, but the law can take no notice of such claims, although they may be made the basis of a sentimental grievance on the part of a woman foiled of her revenge, and who hence feels dreadfully ill-used, to be laid before the public. The courts have asked Mme. Michelet to show her husband's authority for disposing of the property in the way she desires, and as the orders were verbal, according to the lady, the men of the law conclude that they must stick to the text of the will and give the property, according to its provisions, to the grandchildren of Michelet. Of course Mme. Michelet is furious, and she quoted from her husband's works, in her appeal to the public, to show that he loved her very dearly, and acknowledged that she had helped him greatly in their common literary labors. Such passages are not rare, but nevertheless they fail to prove that Michelet did not make a will in 1872, deposited elsewhere, leaving his property to his grandchildren. To judge from their books the lives of the two persons were peaceable and happy, but according to these revelations they did not live in perfect harmony at all times, and naturally M. Dumesnil thinks it the fault of the lady's character. Michelet loved him dearly before she came, but he was driven from the author's affections. And with respect to the passages above referred to one may say that Michelet was a little "gushing" in his affections, for he once made as much parade about the strength of his love for his son-in-law, as he afterward did about the love he bore his second wife.

LEAKING SCHOONER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15.—The schooner Ned Sumpter, Capt. Pinkham, from Rockland, for New-York, arrived at Newport yesterday, leaking 1,200 strokes per hour.

SOUTH AMERICA:

THE GREAT FIRE IN PANAMA.

LOSS $800,000 TO $1,000,000—DESTRUCTION OF THE GRAND HOTEL AND MANY STORES.

The steamer Colon, from Panama, brings advices to March 4, and the following details of the recent fire in that city: The last days of the carnival had just passed when Panama became again the scene of a great conflagration. About 6:30 P. M. of the 19th of February last, the alarm of fire was given. The flames originated in a straw-hat store, belonging to Señor Gutierrez, situated in Calle Comercio, almost directly in front of the private entrance to the Grand Hotel. The building in which this fire occurred was soon in flames, leaving the inmates of the second and third stories only time to escape with what they had on them. The wind being from the north, the flames soon communicated to the Grand Hotel, a spacious building of many stories, and occupying a whole block. The basement was occupied by valuable retail and commission stores. A part of the building had been set apart as a residence for the Bishop of Panama, a Catholic seminary for young priests, and rooms for members of the clergy connected with the Episcopal government of the diocese. The Bishop lost everything, even to his mitre, as did also the priests who assisted him in his duties. The rest of the building was occupied by the proprietor, Mr. George Leow, as the Grand Hotel, the guests, clerks, and servants. Many of them narrowly escaped with their lives, so rapid was the progress of the flames. The stair-cases were soon in flames, and the only way of escape for those who got caught was by ladders placed against the front balcony. In fact, thirty minutes after the flames made an entrance into the hotel it was perfectly gutted, with nothing left but the bare walls of what was considered the finest hotel south of San Francisco. The hotel was furnished with force-pumps and hose for fire occurring inside of the building, which were useless against a fire from without of the intensity of the present fire. The hotel occupied the north side of the plaza. The houses on the east side, separated from it only by a narrow street, were soon in flames. The store of Messrs. Landsburg & Co.; Mr. Zbinden, watch-maker and jeweler: the City Saloon and restaurant of Mr. Knopps, and the warehouse of Messrs. Geilfus & Finke have nothing left but the bare walls. The fire followed Las Monjas street, but the wind changing about 10 P. M., the intervention of a large unfinished building arrested its course in an easterly direction. In a northerly and westerly direction from the hotel and the house in which the fire originated, many buildings were burnt in Calles Comercio and San Juan de Rios, including the Bank of Panama. The change of wind threw the fire back on the burnt district, and it finally exhausted itself, but not before property in the streets of the Calles Comercio and San Juan de Rios had been destroyed to the amount, it is estimated, of $800,000 to $1,000,000. The central and most valuable part of the City of Panama, containing the finest buildings and richest stores, has been destroyed.

The Imperial Insurance Company of London will lose $200,000; the Sun, (British,) $105,000; Northern, (British,) $100,000; the North British and Mercantile, $189,000; Firemen's Insurance Company, $——; Scottish Imperial, $17,500; and the Queen, $——.

It may be said nothing was done to arrest the conflagration. In fact, but little could be done. The walls of the Aspinwall Hotel and other buildings remain as instructive, but otherwise useless lessons. No organization having in view a repetition of the calamity of 1870 was thought of. A fire-engine and its hose were allowed to become useless through neglect. The supply of water from ancient wells in the city is insufficient and precarious, and not even buckets could be obtained. The military were called out to patrol the streets and protect such goods and effects as could be saved. By an organized effort the residence of Mr. Carwine and the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, although quite close to the east front of the hotel, were saved. Assistance was sent on shore from H. B. M. ships Repulse and Reindeer; but, from the distance they were anchored off, it was too late to be of much service. Capt. Wilson, of the former, and Capt. Kennedy, of the latter, were both on the spot to see what they could do. The officers of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers in port did good service. Capt. Griffin, of the Colima, and Capt. Howell, of the Nevada, were both on shore with gangs of men, and worked laboriously; but their efforts would have been unavailing had not the wind changed.

The railroad company sent over three steam fire-engines, which arrived in two hours, but, very curiously, both in the present case and in that of 1870, they were found to be in such bad working order that nothing could be effected with them, nor, we believe, have they proved of much service in any of the late fires that have taken place in Aspinwall itself.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

It is currently reported here that the Panama Railroad are about to shut up all their stations between Panama and Aspinwall, except the one at Mammee, at which Mr. Thomas Sharpe will reside, and take charge of the road, the telegraph, repairs, &c., formerly divided among six men.

MURDERS BY INDIANS.

The Indians on the Chepo River had treacherously killed and wounded several cancho gatherers. The Government had sent troops over to the scene of the outrage to chastise the Indians and protect the extractors of cancho.

MESSAGE OF THE COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT.

The most important item from the interior of the Republic is the message of President Murillo to the Congress of Bogota. The President congratulates the assembled Senators and Representatives on the prosperous and peaceful condition of the country; that the elections for members of Congress and President of the Union had been carried out without any alteration of the general order, or any necessity for the interference of the Federal Army.

He calls their attention to the local disturbances and scandals which had taken place in the City and State of Panama, which tended to interfere with the freedom and operations of the railroad traffic. The National Government, being in duty bound to protect the railroad, has declared that any disturbance along the line of the railroad is a violation of the peace of the nation. As a consequence, the Government has determined to keep at Panama a garrison of 200 National Guards. This resolution, the President observed, had been anticipated by the Constituent Assembly of Panama, which passed a law fixing and determining the limits of a neutral zone, inclosing the railroad, in which the nation is bound to repress all revolutionary movements. One of the consequences of the prevalence of peace, says the message, has been to place the national Treasury in a satisfactory condition. After paying various debts, foreign and domestic, there was a surplus of $850,000 in cash and Custom-house certificates. The gross income was $4,000,000, and the expenditures $1,150,000. The nation can thus afford to pay interest on a capital of not less than $15,000,000, leaving it at liberty to undertake the initiation of railroads and other important improvements. In a month the country will have completed 969 miles of telegraph, extending from Port Buenaventura, on the Pacific, to Cucutaneas, on the borders of Lake Maracaybo.

PERU.

On the 13th ult. the most important news from Peru consisted in the discovery, and congratulations thereon, of large deposits of guano which have been found on the main land. A commission appointed by the Government to ascertain the quality and quantity of this guano have reported that they find guano enough to pay off the foreign debt of Peru, amounting to about £36,000,000 sterling. At a place called Pabellon de Pica they estimated the quantity of good guano there at 6,000,000 tons; 2,000,000 more at Point Lobos, and 2,000,000 more at other places. They also found signs that guano had been regularly mined by the ancient Indian inhabitants of Peru.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN BY THREE OTHER AMERICANS.

From Payta, in the north of the Republic, we have particulars of a most brutal murder of an American named Charles Johnson. Johnson had been employed on the Arequipa Railroad, and being in ill health had come up from Callao to Payta, intending to go thence inland to the Piura Medicinal Springs. On board the steamer coming up, he made the acquaintance of three cabin passengers, also Americans, named Major B. F. Stanley, W. Smith, and G. W. Blasdell, with whom he became very intimate, and who finally decided to accompany him on his journey inland. Soon after leaving Payta, the three companions returned without Johnson, and said they were tired of the journey, but that he had decided to go on alone. The same night they embarked on the steamer for Guayaquil. Not long after the dead body of Johnson was found not far from Payta. His brains had been beaten out, and his remains thrown into a ravine. Suspicion at once fell on the three companions, and Blasdell has been arrested and imprisoned in Payta. Stanley and Smith arrived here by the steamer on the 13th of February, and proceeded to New-York by the steamship City of Panama, which left Aspinwall for New-York on the 13th. The name of Stanley is generally believed to be assumed. The Peruvian Consul in this City was notified of all the facts by the steamer arriving here on the 20th, and took prompt action in the matter, in order that the suspected parties might be brought to justice. Johnson, it was known had a large amount of gold and bills of exchange in his possession at the time of his arrival at Payta, and no doubt exists that he was murdered for the purpose of robbery.

BOLIVIA.

President Ballivan was thought to be convalescent. The Corralist Party are attempting to get up a revolution. The editor of a Corralist paper, the *La Republica*, has been arrested.

The works on the Madera Railroad have been brought to a standstill by the lakes and swamps which have been met with. All the engineers had left for England, and the impression was that this undertaking of Col. Church in that part of the Bolivian Amazons would be a failure. A proposal had been made to the Government to construct a railroad from La Paz to Lake Titicaca.

CHILI.

M. Petinset, a traveler who passed through Panama, has been exploring the Terra del Fuego. He found the natives docile, though cannibals through hunger and necessity. Coal and copper abound, as well as trees of cinnamon and fuschias. He thinks the natives would sell their whole country for some sacks of flour and biscuit with a few quintals of jerked beef. Relations between Chili and the Argentines continue friendly. Rumors to the contrary were false. The Argentine Government having received some formidable armaments from Europe, Brazil had become jealous, and was arming her provinces on the frontiers of the former country and Uruguay.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER.

The Pacific Mail steamer Rising Star, which sailed from New-York on the 7th of February for Aspinwall, has not yet been heard of there.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD.

PETITIONS FOR A MANDAMUS TO SECURE THE SEAT OF MISS PEABODY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—Petitions have been filed in the Supreme Judicial Court for a mandamus to secure the seat of Miss Lucia M. Peabody on the School Board. One is brought by twenty voters of Ward Fourteen, and the other by Miss Peabody in her own right. The first alleges the constitution of the School Committee, each ward being entitled to choose two members annually, who shall serve during a term of three years, the qualifications for membership being prescribed by law; the members are to be persons who are inhabitants of the ward from which they are elected. The committee, it is claimed, have no right to impose or require other qualifications. The petitioner, Miss Peabody, was so qualified, and was elected according to law in a perfectly regular and proper manner. Furthermore the petitioners, in common with the other voters of Ward 14, have by law a continuing right of representation in the School Committee by persons chosen by themselves, especially for that purpose; and they are now deprived of such right of representation by the unlawful act of the defendants, the School Board; they having voted that Miss Peabody, their legal representative, had not the requisite qualifications, and declared her seat vacant in an arbitrary, biased, prejudiced, and illegal way, contrary to law. Hearing will be given on the second Tuesday in April.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday morning destroyed Buckingham's furniture factory. The loss is $50,000; insurance about $25,000.

The old wooden building on the corner of Kingston and Bedford streets, Boston, known as Garetson's stable, occupied for storage and other purposes by Jordan, Marsh & Co., was burned on Saturday night. Loss about $7,000.

The engine, boiler, and shaft houses of the Alaska Shaft Works, Mount Carmel, Penn., were burned last evening. They belonged to the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company. The cause of the fire is not known. The buildings were all new, and were not yet completed.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 15.—The failure to convict any of the parties indicted for selling liquor on last Sunday, has induced a change in the programme of the authorities to-day. Police officers were instructed to make no arrests on view, but to report the names of proprietors keeping open houses, and to proceed, by warrant and arrest only, against parties guilty of flagrant violations of the law. This, probably, means that side-door business will not be interfered with. It is understood the Mayor will take no action against cigar, confectionery, barber, and other such shops, as a class, but will look to those who feel aggrieved to take action for themselves under the law. The law does not make the transaction of business in these establishments a misdemeanor, but simply imposes a fine of $4 for the offence, upon conviction.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATE ON RAILROAD TAXES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—The Senate Committee on Transportation was unanimous in the recommendation that Mr. Freeman's bill, regulating railroad fares and freights, should not pass. The committee reported a bill establishing the maximum rates which may be charged on all railroads within the State, and recommended its passage. The same committee presented a substitute for Mr. Bartlett's bill, recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, providing for a Board of Transportation. They stated that it substantially embodies Mr. Bartlett's bill, and recommended its passage. Both bills are said to be more favorable to the interests of the railroad company. The committee asked till Monday to present a written report, giving the arguments on which they reported their conclusions; and, as Mr. Stanford was before them in secret session, the report is awaited with much anxiety. The general impression has been that all the testimony in public was in favor of Mr. Freeman's bills.

THE MURDER OF HORATIO HALL IN WALLINGFORD.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—Horatio G. Hall, one of the victims of the Swede, John Andersen, who recently attempted wholesale murder in a wheel factory in Wallingford, is dead. He was a prominent Free Mason. Andersen, the murderer, lies in the New-Haven Jail in a dangerous condition, the result of his attempt to destroy himself.

SUICIDE OF A WORCESTER (MASS.) MERCHANT.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 15.—F. A. Eldred, a prominent business man in this city, committed suicide by cutting his throat on Saturday morning. He had been ill for several days, and is thought to have been temporarily insane.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON REFUSES TO GO TO CHISELHURST—PRESENTS SENT TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL—A DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS FEARED.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Pays* publishes correspondence which shows that the Empress Eugénie and her son have finally broken off relations with Prince Napoleon because he has refused to go to Chiselhurst on Monday next.

LONDON, March 15.—There is an enormous influx of French visitors. The tickets distributed for the celebration at Chiselhurst already exceed 5,000. Among the numberless presents, the Queen sent from Windsor a flag, an order of the Garter, and also a brass plate, with an inscription, to be placed over the Emperor's sarcophagus. The programme for Monday is as follows: Mass at 11 o'clock; reception at Camden House from 1 to 5 o'clock; an address to be read by the Duke Padona, to which the Prince Imperial will reply.

Reports from Paris express fears of a demonstration. The change in the Electoral law and the distress among the working classes, have a tendency in favor of the cause of the Imperial Prince.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN MEETING IN LONDON—DR. KENEALY'S CONDUCT.

LONDON, March 15.—A meeting in favor of Fenian amnesty in Hyde Park to-day, was attended by 20,000 persons. Good order prevailed.

The Lincoln's Inn authorities will consider on Wednesday, the charges of unprofessional conduct made against Dr. Kenealy.

STEAMERS ARRIVED OUT.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 16.—Steamer Leipzig, Capt. Hoffman, from Baltimore for Bremen, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, March 15.—Steamer Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, has arrived.

SPAIN.

THE REPUBLICAN AND CARLIST FORCES CONFRONTING EACH OTHER—A BATTLE IMMINENT.

MADRID, March 15.—Marshal Serrano, with an army of 34,000 men and ninety pieces of artillery, is now face to face with a Carlist force of 35,000, while Gen. Loma, with a column 8,000 strong, is moving on the enemy's rear.

GERMANY.

CONDITION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, March 15.—Prince Bismarck suffers less pain, and his condition is improving.

THE WRECK OFF TARIFFA.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST—THE VESSEL THE QUEEN ELIZABETH, FROM CALCUTTA.

LONDON, March 16—5 A. M.—It was the steamer Queen Elizabeth, from Calcutta for Glasgow, which was lost off Tariffa with fourteen lives, not the Glasgow, as incorrectly reported in a previous dispatch.

THE ACHENESE WAR.

THE NATIVES MUSTERING THEIR FORCES FOR A GENERAL ATTACK.

PENANG, March 14, via **LONDON**, March 15.—The Achenese are mustering all their forces for a general attack on the Dutch positions.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

THE RETURNING EXPEDITION—THE HIGHLANDERS AT ST. VINCENT.

LONDON, March 15.—The Highlanders returning from the Ashantee war have arrived at St. Vincent.

BRAZIL.

A BISHOP SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, March 15.—Advices from Rio Janeiro report that the Bishop of Pernambuco has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for continued resistance to the laws of the State.

GOLD COINAGE.

FORTY MILLIONS INCREASE SINCE JANUARY, 1873—GOLD POLICY OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It has been ascertained from official source that since the 1st of January, 1873, $40,000,000 have been added to the gold coinage, making altogether $150,000,000, if there be included gold bars of the value of $8,000,000, composed of British standard gold from the melting of sovereigns, and now in the New-York Assay Office. The Secretary of the Treasury requires authority to sell these bars, as he could obtain for them five-eighths per cent. above their value, either for shipping or manufacturing purposes. The San Francisco Mint this month has been confined to the coinage of trade dollars, making 275,000 of them. One hundred and thirty-five thousand have been coined at the Philadelphia Mint, in all weighing twelve tons. The deposits of gold at the San Francisco Mint were nearly $2,000,000 in gold during the past month, and $600,000 at the other mints. The gold coinage for April, May, and June will be $3,000,000.

In the recent monetary conference at Paris, France and her monetary allies restricted the coinage of silver, which, as a matter of course, is in the direction of a gold standard. These, with other circumstances, show that the struggle in Europe is to secure the existing gold stock. The opinion of the Director of the Mint is that the United States should enter the lists with the same view. He anticipates that more gold will be mined in April, May, and June next than for many years past, recent snows by their melting insuring extended operations by hydraulic means. It is the intention to resume operations at the New-Orleans Mint, for which an appropriation is proposed by the Committee on Appropriations at the instance of the Treasury Department. The flow of gold and silver to New-Orleans will thus be increased, and much of the coinage must go to South American States in the course of trade.

THE PORK-PACKING TRADE.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A part of the forthcoming annual report of Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, on the pork packing of the country, will be given to the press to-morrow.

From this it appears that the whole number of hogs packed in the West this Winter, from Nov. 1 to March 1, was 5,383,810, showing a decrease compared with his figures last year of 73,194. Average gross weight, 268 26-100 pounds, a decrease of 21 24-100 pounds per head. The packing this Winter is equal in hogs of last Winter's average to 4,988,813 hogs, and the decrease in pounds net is 108,000,000; and the average yield of lard of all kinds per head is 35⅛ pounds, a decrease compared with the previous year of 4 57-100 pounds, and the total yield of lard 191,000,000, a decrease of 27,500,000. Average price paid, gross, $4 38, compared with $3 78 the preceding year. Total cost of hogs, $63,333,333, compared with $59,750,000 the preceding year.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, which left Liverpool on March 5 and Queenstown on March 6, reached this port yesterday night with the mails to those dates. The news is later by three days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENCE.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENCE. A Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method. By W. STANLEY JEVONS, M. A. Fellow of University College, London. Professor of Logic and Political Economy in the Owens College, Manchester. Vols. II. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

It was a favorite expression of Kant that between his own time and that of Aristotle no progress had been made in the science of logic. Although the saying has been ascribed to something like arrogance on the part of the German metaphysician, there is a great deal of truth in it. The system of Aristotle has been accepted without question, almost without criticism, till very recently; and although the credit of first pushing on in advance of it must be given to Germany, a much larger degree of progress is due to the labors of the English logicians. Among these the author of the work before us has done more than an average share. Like many others of the shrewdest reasoners of the present generation, he acquired his early training at the hands of the late Prof. De Morgan, one of the most profound thinkers in the school of logic and mathematics that the century has produced. A spirit of rigid independence shut him out from honors that he would have received from his countrymen if they had been influenced by impartiality, and a hostile faction caused his removal from the university whose reputation he had, more than any other member of the faculty, contributed to make. But he gave an impulse to logical science such as no other man in recent times can lay claim to; and he raised up a band of devotees in the same direction who have done much to popularize as well as to further the art of reasoning. Among these Mr. Jevons occupies a very foremost place, and the volumes now before us will not only enhance his own personal reputation, but will prove one of the most valuable contributions that have been made to the science of which they treat. Much of the unpopularity of abstract science, and much, therefore, of the tardiness of its progress, are due to the cold and arid manner in which it is usually submitted to the reading public. But Mr. Jevons is not open to this charge; for although he has given us an elaborate and very thorough treatise upon the subject, he has contrived to present it in a form that is full of interest and attraction. Abstract propositions are illustrated by references to simple or well-known examples in art and science, or where that is not possible, facts are introduced which must equally fix the attention of the most ordinary reader.

The subject is distributed, for convenience of treatment, among six books, wherein are considered respectively: Formal Logic, deductive and inductive; Number, Variety, and Probability; Methods of Measurement; Inductive Investigation; Generalization, Analogy, and Classification; and finally, Reflections on the Results and Limits of Scientific Method. We do not select any one of these as being more complete or satisfactory than any of the others, but as explaining a position too frequently left without sufficient examination, the chapter on the Indirect Method of Inference is especially valuable. The manner in which Mr. Jevons here deals with the process of Contrapositive Conversion is a good example of the thoroughness which characterizes him as a teacher. Taking, for example, the proposition, *A Metal is an Element*, he does not assume, as many writers upon the subject, and not De Morgan only, have done, that the pupil necessarily comprehends the apparently different proposition, *a not-element is a not-metal*. But he first puts the process in its simplest form, and afterward elaborates it symbolically, thus leading on the reader step by step to a complete comprehension of the scientific process, and afterward to an easy understanding of the Abecedarium, the logical Abacus, and the logical machine. This last is, we believe, due exclusively to the inventive genius of our author, and he uses it with much success in his class-room at Manchester. It is free from the same liability to error that the Abacus has shown, and as a perfect piece of scientific mechanism will stand side by side with Babbage's calculating machine, by which the most complicated calculations are wrought out by purely mechanical means. The logical machine has the appearance of a small upright piano, and has a key-board containing twenty-one keys. Sixteen of these represent the terms used in logical notation, those corresponding to the subject of a proposition being on the left side, and those corresponding to the predicate being on the right side. The five other keys stand for the stops, copula, and disjunctive conjunctions. To work the machine it is only requisite to press the keys in succession as indicated by the letters and signs of a symbolical proposition. All the premises of an argument are supposed to be reduced to simple notation. Taking, then, such a simple proposition as A=A B, we press the key A, (subject,) copula, A, (predicate,) B, (predicate,) and full stop. This done, the operator sees indicated on the face of the machine the exact combinations of letters which are consistent with the premises, according to the principles of thought. If there be a second premise, for instance, B=B C, we press in like manner the keys B, (subject,) copula, B and C (predicate,) full stop; and the process is the same however numerous the premises may be. The operator then collects the various conclusions, as for instance that A is always C; that not-C is not-B and not-A; that not-B is not A, but either C or not-C. Disjunctive propositions are treated in an exactly similar manner. "When any proposition is worked upon the keys, the machine analyses or digests the meaning of it and becomes charged with the knowledge embodied in the proposition. Accordingly it is able to return as an answer any description of a term or class, so far as furnished by that proposition, in accordance with the laws of thought. The machine is thus the embodiment of a true logical system."

De Morgan was for many years the highest English authority upon matters pertaining to insurance, and he never failed to dwell upon the importance of a thorough practical knowledge of the doctrines of combinations, and the theory of probabilities. It might, therefore, reasonably be expected that so ardent a disciple as Mr. Jevons would not be likely to omit due reference to these subjects. And in fact the second division of his work contains, in a concise and interesting shape, one of the best expositions we have met with for some time of that branch of his work. Prefacing it with a careful elucidation of the principles of numbers, he explains with considerable clearness the doctrines of combinations and permutations, and includes an account of that remarkable series of numbers discovered by Stifels in the sixteenth century, and which is now known as the arithmetical triangle. Of this Bernoulli remarked that it "not only contains the clue to the mysterious doctrine of combinations, but it is also the ground or foundation of most of the important or abstruse discoveries that have been made in the other branches of the mathematics." The numbers in this triangle are calculated in the simplest manner by successive additions, but their properties are very remarkable; and we strongly commend them to the careful examination of those who are not already familiar with what the inventor of logarithms in his admiration and wonder styled the Abacus Panchrestus.

But, by way of simple illustration—in how many ways can we arrange four pennies as regards head and tail? The question amounts to asking in how many ways we can select 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 heads out of four heads. The total number of cases is twenty-four, but the fifth line of the triangle gives them at sight. Again—in how many ways may eight planets meet in conjunction? The answer would be found in the eighth power of two, but the numbers are detailed in the ninth line of the triangle, care, of course, being taken to deduct a unit for the case where no planet appears, and eight for the eight cases in which only one planet appears. If an organ have twelve stops, the thirteenth line supplies the number of combinations which we can draw, the total being one less than the twelfth power of two. But one of the most important uses of the triangle is to be found in the information it gives concerning the comparative frequency of divergences from an average. Of this the following excellent illustration serves: Suppose that all persons were naturally of equal stature of five feet, but enjoyed during youth seven independent chances of growing one inch in addition. Of these seven chances one, two, three, or more may happen favorably to any individual, but as it does not matter what the chances are so that the inch is gained, the question really turns upon the number of combinations of 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., things out of seven. Hence the eighth line of the triangle gives us a complete answer to the question as follows: Out of every 128 people

	Feet.	Inches.
1 person would have the stature of	5	0
7 persons would have the stature of	5	1
21 persons would have the stature of	5	2
35 persons would have the stature of	5	3
35 persons would have the stature of	5	4
21 persons would have the stature of	5	5
7 persons would have the stature of	5	6
1 person would have the stature of	5	7

Mr. Jevons has shown with some prominence the necessity for a clear idea of the vast numbers of combinations and permutations possible under certain conditions before we can adequately understand the difficulties which beset us in certain branches of science. The magnitude of those numbers is rarely comprehended. Thus, in dealing a pack of cards the number of hands of thirteen cards each which can be produced is 635,013,559,600. But in whist four hands are simultaneously held, and the number of distinct deals becomes then so vast that it would require twenty-eight figures to express it; or, as has been shown by Lubbock, if the whole population of the world, say one hundred thousand millions of persons, were to deal cards day and night for a hundred millions of years, they would not in that time have exhausted one hundred thousandth part of the possible deals. Musical composers, too, may take heart. The eight notes of a single octave give more than 40,000 permutations, and two octaves more than a million millions. There is, therefore, ample room still left for the production of novelty in ordinary melody. As regards literature, the number of combinations that may be made out of the difference of white paper and black ink are not only inconceivable but incalculable. The pronounceable combinations of the twenty-six letters alone are probably several trillions. But to show the rapidity with which results grow, we have only to contemplate the lower powers of 2. The second step gives us 4, the third 16, the fifth 65,536, and so on, till presently we reach a number which requires no less than 19,729 figures to express it.

We need not dwell upon the theory of probabilities with any view to further explanation. For that we must refer to the work itself. But it may be well to indicate some of the applications of it in science. On comparing the spectra of sunlight and of the light proceeding from the incandescent vapor of iron, it is found that there are sixty bright lines in the latter which correspond with sixty dark lines in the former. The inference that iron exists in the sun is not, therefore, a certainty. But we can ascertain how near it comes to a certainty. What are the chances in favor of its being either a casual coincidence or a fact? The average distance of the solar lines is two millimetres. If we throw down a line, as it were by pure chance, the probability is about one-half that the new line will fall within half a millimetre on one side or the other of one of the solar lines. The probability of casual coincidence of each iron line with a solar line is in like manner one-half. Coincidence, if arising casually, in the case of each of the sixty lines, would, therefore, have a probability represented by the sixtieth power of one-half, or less than one in a trillion. The odds, in short, against such a casual coincidence are more than a million million millions to one. And the probability that iron does exist in the sun is equally great, and therefore amounts practically to a certainty. Applying the same doctrine to astronomy, what are the estimates we can form as to the general tendency of stars to move in one direction being the result of chance, or due to some one great cause? Laplace calculated it with reference only to the planetary system. In his time forty-three motions were known—the orbital motions of eleven planets and of eighteen satellites, and fourteen axial rotations. Now the probability that forty-three motions, independent of each other, would coincide by chance is the forty-second power of one-half. The odds, therefore, in favor of there being some common cause for the similarity of motion are 4,400,000,000,000 to one, which practically amounts to a certainty. Moreover, these odds are now vastly multiplied through the increased knowledge we possess since Laplace made his calculation.

But we must resist the temptation of following Mr. Jevons any further through his most interesting and important work. We have already far exceeded the space we had intended to bestow upon it; yet the subject is so full of attraction that we have been barely able to convey more than a very inadequate idea of the wide range of science over which it extends, or of the rich stores of information that it provides. We have dwelt more especially upon one division of the book, for the reason simply that it touches upon a subject, which, although it has been thoroughly treated by Todhunter, De Morgan, Lubbock, Lacroix, and others, is still far too little understood and appreciated. The theory of probabilities is in fact too often regarded as a mere curiosity in science, which may be made applicable to a few mundane diversions; whereas it serves more than aught else to enlarge and elevate the ideas, which a study of the natural sciences should engender, and to extend our conceptions of the intensity, both in magnitude and minuteness, of all the contents of the universe; besides adding to the perfection of that mathematical habit of thought, without which it is impossible to realize an accurate understanding of the objects and incidents around us. But for a full appreciation of this result of Mr. Jevons' labors we must direct the reader again to a careful perusal of the volumes themselves. They form a trustworthy guide, full of interest and wisdom, and will prove a very important aid to a better understanding of the higher aspects of science in all its parts.

NO DISRESPECT TO THE COURT.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* relates the following: "At the commencement of the recent term of the County Court, in one of the counties of this State, the Sheriff felt that, although the existence of a Supreme Being was not directly recognized in the Constitution, it should be in the proceedings of that court. He probably also had in his mind at the same time the adherence to an old cumbersome common law practice and system of pleadings that keeps the courts of Vermont submerged in the fog and gloom through which they wade in the administration of justice. He therefore added to his proclamation opening the court, after the words 'all persons having causes or matters pending therein, draw near and they shall be heard,' the significant addition, 'and God save the people.' The addition, and the tone of voice in which it was uttered, electrified the audience and caused an audible smile to pervade the house, even relaxing the solemn features of the court. We know that the Sheriff intended no disrespect to the court in thus calling on a higher power to save the people from the impending dangers of the occasion."

SERMONS YESTERDAY.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES IN BRIEF.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—DR. HITCHCOCK ON REGENERATION.

At the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday, Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, Professor in the Theological Seminary on University place, preached at both services. His sermon in the morning was purely doctrinal, and treated of regeneration by the Holy Spirit. Dr. Hitchcock, in opening his discourse said that there were three distinctive doctrines of Christianity—the incarnation, atonement, and regeneration. He proposed to make the last the subject of his discourse, and with that view had chosen for his text the third chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, from the first to the fifteenth verse. They recite the story of Nicodemus' visit to Jesus by night, wherein the Savior greeted him with the remarkable words: Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God;" and again, in reply to Nicodemus' amazement, as shown by this question, "How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb and be born?" The Master said, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God." Dr. Hitchcock said that the whole doctrine of regeneration was contained in the fifteen verses of this Gospel which he had read, and that the conversation between Christ and Nicodemus was the most remarkable on record. Nicodemus certainly never imagined when he was about calling upon the new teacher and miracle-worker whom he accepted as sent of God, that his visit would immortalize him. On the contrary, it would be fair to assume that he thought of nothing but reaching the truth, and becoming enlightened. That he was sincere in his quest had been borne out by the acknowledgment he had made of the sanctity of Christ's mission. The preacher assumed that Nicodemus had found what he sought, had been regenerated, and died a Christian. To-day, continued Dr. Hitchcock, believers want to know just what Nicodemus did, and are brought face to face with the same Jesus of Nazareth. "Christianity," said Christ, "is to be born again, to be begotten from above." Christians and learned doctors in different parts of the world may have undertaken to explain this doctrine to the satisfaction of modern truth-seekers; but Christians must learn and understand how the same was explained by Jesus 1800 years ago. His words were explicit: "Unless a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God." The preacher then went on to explain that a power infinitely above all that is of this world will do for us that which is necessary to effect this mysterious change, or new birth. That it is a mystery Christ himself attested to Nicodemus when he said, "Marvel not that I said unto thee, ye must be born again. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit." Speaking then of the reason for accepting implicitly this mystery, Dr. Hitchcock referred to the belief each person has in physical life, the vital principle which, like the wind, is known only by its effects. The higher life of thought, feeling, and will is unknown in any other way; still its existence can never be doubted. Christians, then, have a life of regeneration or new birth; it is begotten by an unseen divine power. This new birth is followed by a change within and without—complete without the addition or subtraction of matter. The preacher thought that if any doubted or caviled against this doctrine they must quarrel with the Master, who has said "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." It is therefore true that though physical decay is often seen to cloud for a little while the strong Christian hopes, trust and firm joy begotten of the spirit, it never can quench, for that which is born of the flesh is flesh and may perish with it; but that which is born of the Spirit is spirit and immortal as itself. That this new birth had always been followed by a new life or mode of living had been attested by history. Here the speaker adduced the after-lives of St. Paul and the other learned and great men who became the first converts to the Church of Christ, and later the regenerated Christians of our own days, whose holy and Christian habits after regeneration differed so materially from those of the time preceding the great event. In conclusion Dr. Hitchcock urged that while this regeneration is of the spirit, and must come through the Spirit only, the attitude of seekers must not be passive. They must believe that this regeneration is possible for them, and that God will pardon because the work of redemption has been completed by Christ's sacrifice. Then simple trust in God's will and power to accomplish for each this new birth is all the believer wants. But this simple trust challenges everything within them; and once possessed, all else follows. So that—as the child, not seeing its father leaps from the burning window into the dark night, simply because it has heard its parent's voice bidding it to do so they who want to be born again must, when he calls, trust implicitly in the Father's power to bring about this saving regeneration.

THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—REV. DR. EDWARD BEECHER ON HOLINESS.

Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., of Brooklyn, preached in the Third Universalist Church, Bleecker street, yesterday morning, taking his text from Zachariah xiv., 20: "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, Holiness unto the Lord; and the pots in the Lord's house shall be like bowls before the altar." We were, he said, apt to think of holiness as something appertaining to the spirit, and certainly such was the case; but in the passage which had been quoted, it applied to the body as well. When we heard a magnificent organ we desired to have it in full tune, and fully developed in all its powers. If it were out of tune, we could take pleasure in individual notes, but could not enjoy it as a whole because of the want of harmony. So was it with the world. In the sight of God it was a magnificent organ, but sadly out of tune. Some time in the future it would be in tune, and then what magnificent music would be heard. That such a time might be expected, was apparent from the words of the text. It implied that the whole system of the material world should be in harmony with the things of the spiritual world. The Apostle Paul had prayed that the whole body and soul of man should be sanctified. This would be done before God had finished His great designs. A time should come when the sun should shine no more, for God would be the light. There would be no bribery then in high places, no buying up the Legislature, no cheating in office, no dishonesty or corruption; but all would be pure in the sunshine of God. The present generation was very far in advance of its ancestors, but there was something higher and more noble yet unattained. Holiness was the action of a free, intelligent, voluntary, emotional, and loving spirit—a spirit made in the image of God, and capable of loving Him. Such a spirit God had given to each one of us. Those spirits which surrounded the throne of God were devoid of animal life and material organs, yet were holy in the sight of God. The secondary idea of holiness pertained to material things, and applied to everything that is sanctified, so as to please God, and thus to gain the great end of life. The fact was acknowledged, that everything in the world was made by God, and that this was a system. The end for which God made the world was obvious enough. It was to regenerate mankind and prepare them for eternal life. It was God's school. The whole world was arranged on laws of analogy. There was no material thing that was not the shadow of some spiritual thing. As an instance, take the element of fire. It was an element of emotion in the spiritual world. No one could quench love. All men and all nations had used the word fire in that sense. If men were in doubt, they said they wanted more light, meaning that they wanted the truth. When the material world was in comparison with the higher and spiritual life, then the organ would be in tune. The speaker said he knew that some men thought that if a little religion made men so gloomy, what would they be if they were perfectly sanctified. He recommended his hearers to keep their countenances bright with the light of fellowship of God. The extent to which the things of the material world would be sanctified at some future time might be understood from the fact that even common cooking utensils were to be made holy, the furniture of the kitchen as well as the parlor. We were to expect a time, he said, when there shall be a universal sanctification of life and the things thereof, even the ordinary business of life. No part of the organ was to be left untuned, all was to be one system of animation cheered by the revelations of the Lord. This was what He held up before the world. He thought the present prospect, however, was not very encouraging, when he saw how little of God there was in politics, what a cold atmosphere existed among the bankers. Looking at these things we might well be pardoned for feeling discouraged and saying that it was utterly impossible that the world would ever be sanctified. He would say so, too, if he had not an unchanging faith in God. He knew that God had not undertaken to do that which He could not accomplish.

The love of money was an evil to which many ills could be attributed. Only one love in the world could make people perfectly happy; that was the love of God. We were made to be happy in Him. A perfect love of God would be a balance-wheel in the whole system of life. When men found that God was in them, they could control every appetite, every passion. All desires would come under their control. There was one thing that never had been sanctified—that was the appetite for stimulants. Society had suffered under it in every age, and until there was a higher influence brought to bear upon and control it, it would continue to impair society. Dr. Beecher spoke of the temperance crusade in the West, as illustrating the power of prayer. The interests of God in every department of business, he continued, would tend to elevate and strengthen it. The amount of wealth and power wasted from a want of fellowship with God was inconceivable. There were degrees of education which had never yet been reached, though men had been as generous as usual in devoting money for the increase of educational facilities. Every one knew that, as a general thing, the fine arts and morality had not been united. There was no reason why they were not united. Such a unity would do a great deal toward elevating the higher ideas of the mind. Music, painting, poetry, and architecture, should exercise a higher influence upon the people. Fashion should be thus regulated. The speaker knew of no greater slavery than fashion, though he was aware that it was a delicate subject to handle. He knew of nothing that would better illustrate the follies of fashion than a glance at the various magazines for the past century. Let the influence of God be felt, and fashion, and social life, and business would be harmonized, and become more beautiful in society. Only absolute fellowship would be acceptable to God, and that fellowship would restore health, strength, and beauty to the world. In conclusion the speaker exhorted his hearers to remember that the people of this generation were affecting their own children for good or for bad, and to live in the fellowship of God. If they believed that there was a way out of the sin and corruption in which men were now existing, they should aim to find and follow that way.

FAST-DAY PROCLAMATIONS.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has issued the following proclamation for the annual fast in that State:

By his Excellency Charles R. Ingersoll, Governor of the State of Connecticut.

A PROCLAMATION:

In reverential acknowledgement of our dependence as a people upon the mercy of a Divine Providence, and in respect for that custom of our forefathers, which, in each year, set apart a day for the special recognition of this religious duty by the people of Connecticut, I do hereby appoint Friday, the third day of April next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God. And I request all persons throughout the State to observe the day in a manner becoming a service so exalted.

L. S. Given under my hand and seal of the State, at New-Haven, this twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

By his Excellency's command:

M. H. SANGER, Secretary of State.

In Massachusetts Gov. Washburne has issued the following:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts—By his Excellency William B. Washburn, Governor: A proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer.

I hereby designate to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of fasting and prayer, Thursday, the 2d day of April next. Abstaining that day from our accustomed business and pleasure, and assembling in our respective houses of worship, let us unitedly humble ourselves before Him from whom cometh all our mercies, and beseech Him to visit us not with his displeasure, nor reward us according to our deserts; to stay our feet from the paths of vice, and guide us in the ways of truth and uprightness; to rebuke fraud and dishonesty wherever they are found, and overthrow the devices of those who work corruption; to promote the cause of temperance and the rapid spread of that knowledge which quickens the conscience as well as the understanding; to nurture in us a deeper love of high ideals, a nobler appreciation of integrity and simplicity, and a stronger devotion to virtue and morality; to keep us in vivid remembrance of the value of our republican institutions, and make us equal to the task of preserving them and handing them down to the next generation; and to fill us with such a sense of our relationship to Christ that we may rejoice in doing good, and take pleasure in being of service to those who are less favored than ourselves.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN.

By his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council.

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ADROIT SWINDLING.

TWO BALTIMOREANS BROUGHT ON A FRUITLESS AND EXPENSIVE TRIP TO NEW-YORK.

From the Baltimore Gazette, March 14.

The following particulars of a swindle perpetrated on two Baltimoreans exhibit an effrontery and cunning not often displayed: It is necessary to explain that Mr. Edward P. Gettier, aged about thirty-nine years, disappeared suddenly from his home and family on Clark street, near George, on the 1st of November last, and has not since been heard from. He was a house and sign painter, was in comfortable circumstances and happily married, having three children. He was a member of several lodges and societies, the officers of which assisted in a search for him, but with no success. His friends have been naturally alarmed at his absence, and his wife has suffered the keenest anxiety and suspense. On Tuesday last a man called at Mrs. Gettier's residence and represented that his name was W. S. Heywood, and his residence New-York City. He was of respectable address, gentlemanly manners, and explained that the object of his visit was to acquaint Mrs. Gettier with the fact that her husband was an inmate of an insane asylum on Blackwell's Island. He continued his story by stating that Mr. Gettier had been picked up on Broadway, New-York, in an insane condition, from the effects of drinking, and carried to a Police station, and thence removed to Blackwell's Island for medical treatment. This, he said, was on the 17th of December, since which time Heywood represented he had remained at the asylum, where he had met with him, and learning that he had a wife and family living in Baltimore, had, at his request, volunteered to inform them of his condition and wants.

Mrs. Gettier was overjoyed at the intelligence, and at once held a consultation with her brother, Mr. R. H. Shipley, boot and shoe dealer, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Carland, a painter, and after some further conversation with the stranger, it was resolved by the two latter to accompany him to New-York, which he suggested was the only satisfactory way to arrange for Mr. Gettier's return. In other conversations with Mr. Shipley the stranger narrated particulars as to Mr. Gettier's family affairs that were supposed could only have been obtained from him, and thus completely disarmed their suspicions. Mrs. Gettier prepared a satchel filled with clothing and other articles for her husband, and on Tuesday night Messrs. Shipley and Carland took the night train for New-York, arriving there on Wednesday morning. Heywood accompanied them to Broadway, and at his invitation they entered a wine saloon, where he left them for a few moments until he could go to his office and procure admission to the asylum. He soon returned with two yellow tickets, a letter of introduction to the Superintendent of the institution, and also a receipt for $33. He had previously explained that the sum due for board by Mr. Gettier amounted to $67, but that through his influence he could relieve them of paying one half provided they paid it to him and took his receipt to the institution. Mr. Shipley, who had paid his traveling expenses, handed him the $33, and Heywood accompanied them to one of the piers, explaining that he would meet them on their return. It is scarcely necessary to say that on reaching the asylum it was found that the letter was a forgery, and for the first time Mr. Shipley suspected that he had been swindled, and upon making further inquiries his fears were confirmed. He visited the Penitentiary and the island, and upon describing Heywood the officers identified him as an expert swindler, and promised to arrest him at once if the Baltimoreans would promise to prosecute him. This proposition, for obvious reasons, was declined, and the visitors to Gotham returned to Baltimore on the same day. Including the amount paid the swindler and expenses, they found themselves out nearly $100. The pecuniary loss was, however, considered trifling, when compared with the disappointment in not finding any trace of their friend. Mrs. Gettier, whose hopes were raised in the expectation of seeing her husband, was deeply affected at the result, and the cruelty displayed toward her in the whole transaction is the most outrageous part of the whole affair.

DEATH OF SHARPS, THE INVENTOR.

The death of Christian Sharps, the inventor, has already been announced to our readers. The following additional particulars, from the Hartford *Times* of Friday, may be of interest: "His death occurred very suddenly, at a little past 10 o'clock last night, at his residence in Vernon. The family had retired about 9 o'clock, Mr. Sharps feeling as comfortable as he had felt for some weeks past; but suddenly, at 10 o'clock, he was seized with a fearful hemorrhage from the lungs, and in fifteen minutes he was dead. 'Had you severed his head from his body,' writes Dr. Goodrich, 'he could not have bled more freely. When I reached his house, which was very soon after the attack, he had ceased to breathe. He only made one remark after the attack, "I shall suffocate," and soon died.' Christian Sharps was born in New-Jersey, and was sixty-three years and five months old. His inventive powers were certainly extraordinary, as his numerous inventions, many of them exhibiting a very singular and original capacity, most decisively attest. He removed to Hartford, if we remember aright, in the year 1854, about the time of the establishment here of the Sharps' rifle factory. He supervised for a time some of the processes of the work in the production of that world-famous weapon. Mr. Sharps was the inventor of a number of other arms, all exhibiting the amazing fertility of his resources as an inventor, and he had also invented a number of ingenious contrivances for the promotion of other objects than those of war, for he was emphatically a man of peace. One of his latest subjects of care and pleasure was an establishment in Vernon for the artificial breeding of trout.

Christian Sharps, like most inventors, never derived from his inventions the pecuniary share to which he was justly entitled. A man of extraordinary intelligence in nearly all things, he was yet not exactly what is called a 'practical man.' Personally he was one of the kindest-hearted of men. He was a very decided spiritualist, and had not the slightest fear of death. His health had for years suffered in consequence of a bronchial difficulty, which had the past Winter begun to affect the top of his lungs. Yet he did not anticipate so sudden a termination; in fact he had strong hopes of restoring his health by a residence in Florida, for he had, he said, one or two inventions yet to bring out which would be more notable than any he had produced. He leaves a wife and grown-up son and one young son at his late residence in Vernon, and we believe he has one or two more grown-up children."

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE

CONDITION OF THE CREWS.

THEIR WEIGHTS AND EXPERIENCE—TAKING THEIR EXERCISE—THE BOATS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

During the past week Cambridge have been reinforced not only by Reed, the late President—whose advent was some time ago anticipated—but further by Lecky-Browne, one of the best men, when fit, that Cambridge has had for some years. These new arrivals took the places (but not exactly the seats, for there was some shuffling of the pack,) of Estcourt and Turnbull, the latter of whom was one of the victors of last year. The crew may reasonably be considered to be now settled. They have taken for some days past to a new light boat, built by Waites, of Cambridge. The small volume of water in the Cam makes it always difficult to judge the pace of a boat upon it, from any data of relative speed that would hold good upon broader and deeper water. However, even allowing for the shallowness of the Cam, the new boat does not appear to progress at any extraordinary pace, and the reason, if any, seems to be with the ship rather than the rowing. The latter is, taken all round, decidedly good. Lecky-Browne and Reed are at this date out of condition and below their racing weight. The converse is usually the case with untrained men. At present they are not, in strength certainly, and to some extent in style, up to their best form, but they have each been so good within a few months, and show no signs of being stale, that we may reasonably expect that a week or two will see them in their old form. Reed is rowing six, and has not the "screw" that he exhibited last season on stroke side; he does not yet row so hard, and not so well up at the finish as in former days, but these requirements will doubtless come with condition. The new heavy-weight, Aylmer, at 4 looks promising, and is long as well as strong. Peabody at 3 is rowing better than last year. Close, at 7, will do, if the work does not pull him to pieces; he has filled out since last year. Rhodes at stroke is rowing as well as ever, let critics say what they will. Bow and 2 are fair men for their places, though nothing extraordinary. The swing is even, reach fairly long, in our opinion, (though some accuse the crew of rowing short.) Time of oars is not yet perfect; but though that is most valuable when it comes to racing, we think little of flaws in this respect a month before the race. There is a fair catch of the water, well laid hold of by the bodies before the slide commences. The sliding is good—if anything it runs a trifle into the opposite extreme to that which has murdered Oxford sliding—*i. e.*, instead of coming too soon, it begins, if anything, a trifle too late; but anything is better than the all slide and no swing style which Oxford showed last Summer, and the Cambridge view of the question is after all a safe one. The recovery of hands from the chest is moderate; not so elastic as it might be, but taken all round the crew is as strong in material as that of last year, (supposing that Lecky-Browne and Reed work up to their old form,) and already they are better together than their predecessors, and so ought to be an eventual improvement upon them. They reach Putney about March 10, and will occupy a private house, instead of being mobbed at the Star and Garter. During the last few days of their sojourn at Cambridge, they will be in the hands of J. H. D. Goldie, Ex-President. A new Clasper boat will be ready for them in time for Putney practice.

Oxford, so far as material goes, are better than they were last year, but are not up to the promise that their trial eights gave. They also use their bodies better, swing longer and further back, and slide better than last year. There is a certain amount of body-work done throughout the boat, in addition to the slide. The latter, however, is far from perfect; 5, 6, and 7 offend most, and all slide too soon to the detriment of body-work, for if slide anticipates swing, the body has no leg-work left to carry it back in the swing when the slide is over too soon. The crew is enormously weighted: a 12-stone 4-pound bow is a novelty, and one which we do not admire. It may be Hobson's choice, but we fancy that the boat could be relieved of a stone in weight and improved in hard work by discharging one of the heavy weights nearer the middle of the boat, shifting bow to his place, and introducing an eleven-stone bow, of which there are one or two in the University who can do all the work that the heavy weight to whom we allude is capable of. Stroke is a comparatively untried man, and is the lightest in the boat. He has two strong men immediately behind him, but both these slide too soon, and so do not take up his slide as well as could be wished. He does not go far enough back, but is anyhow longer than his predecessor of last year.

The crew is not so well together as Cambridge, and is not yet at home in the temporary light boat (the last year's Clasper) to which they took only last Friday. At the beginning of term the crew was as bad as bad could be, but it has improved so much during the last month that it has only to go on at the same rate to turn out a really fine crew. Uniformity may and probably will come during the next fortnight. Slides have only been taken to during the last few days, for bad sliding in former boats had so spoiled all body-work that it was necessary to commence term on fixed seats to teach the men the first principle of rowing—use of swing of body. Already, for strength and length, the men are a vast improvement upon the crew of last year, and, though not by any means perfect in sliding, exhibit a marked improvement in that respect. They want more dash at the beginning of the stroke, and to get the bodies well to work, with the legs still rigid at the heel-joint, before they allow the legs to expand and the seat to slide. Bow, 2, and 4 slide best in the boat. The time of oars and level of feather need much correction, but there is ample time to amend this, and they are all in good hands for coaching, (namely, J. D. Darbishire's.) Their new Clasper will be ready in a few days, and will carry them better than their present light boat, which is too small for them. They will not reach Putney much before the 17th or 18th of March. To compare the two crews at this date would be useless as well as invidious. Cambridge, though good in style, have two untrained men in the boat. Oxford, though rough, are fairly strong, and they have made such strides during the past month that it is on the cards that they may turn out something really good if they go on in the same way. The names and weights at present are:

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lbs.
1. Hibbert (Lady Margaret)	11	1
2. Armytage (Jesus)	11	4
3. Peabody (First Trinity)	11	12
4. Aylmer (First Trinity)	12	13
5. Lecky-Browne (Jesus)	12	4
6. Reed (First Trinity)	12	7
7. Close (First Trinity)	11	3
8. Rhodes (Jesus)	11	9

Candy, (Caius,) cox.

OXFORD.

	st.	lbs.
1. Stayner (St. John's)	12	4
2. Sinclair (Oriel)	11	7
3. Farrar (Brasenose)	12	2
4. Harding (Merton)	11	7
5. Williams (Lincoln)	12	12
6. Nicholson (Magdalen)	12	3
7. Keable (Wadham)	12	1
8. Courteney (Pembroke)	11	0

Smith, (University,) cox.

AN HISTORIC GUN.

By direction of Congress the Secretary of War is to deliver to the authorities of Rhode Island a gun with which Battery B, First Regiment of Rhode Island Light Artillery, fought at Gettysburg. It is to be placed in the custody of the Veteran Association of that battery. Its history is thus detailed by the Providence *Journal*: "The gun did good service in various battles, but its usefulness was cut short on the third day of the battle of Gettysburg, where the battery was actively engaged, in the following manner: It was being loaded. No. 2 man, Alfred G. Gardner, of Middletown, had placed the cartridge in the muzzle of the gun and stepped back, and No. 1, William Jones, of Boston, had stepped one pace forward with the rammer, to drive the cartridge home. Just at this moment, a solid shot from the enemy's battery cut one of the men in two, struck the muzzle of the gun in such a manner as to fasten the shot there permanently, and, glancing, struck and killed the other man. One of the other men belonging to the battery, seeing the condition of affairs, at once attempted to drive the charge in with an axe, but failed, so firmly was it held there. It was found that it could not be removed, or if it were removed the gun was spoiled for use; so the gun was sent to West Point, and afterward to Washington to be kept as a relic of the war. Now, in pursuance of this act, it is to be transferred to this State, where it rightfully belongs. It is the intention of Battery B Association to have a grand demonstration in its honor upon its arrival in Rhode Island, in the course of a couple of months."

A SAILOR'S GOOD WILL.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says that on Monday last, as the schooner E. J. Hamilton, from New-York for Richmond, was passing Newport News, her commander, Capt. Mills, saw a small schooner capsize. He immediately rounded to alongside, and putting his tackles to the schooner's masthead, righted her, and bailed her out. He took care of and fed the crew until next morning, and when asked by the Captain of the distressed schooner what he should pay, replied that all the pay he wanted was that he should do likewise when he saw a vessel in distress.

CURIOUS SCENE IN A HOTEL.

The Troy *Whig* of Friday morning relates the following: "The Hampton colored students who gave a concert at Rand's Hall last evening stayed at the Mansion House while in Troy. They arrived there yesterday, late in the afternoon, and supper was ordered for them at 5 o'clock. A short time before that hour a committee of the white waitresses at the hotel called upon landlord Stearns and informed him that they would not wait upon the colored boarders under any circumstances. Mr. Stearns knew the troupe to be composed of ladies and gentlemen, and was bound to take care of them properly while they were his guests. He stated the trouble to a number of his boarders, and in a few minutes numerous ladies and gentlemen of the house volunteered to be cooks and waiters *pro tem.* They went to work actively, and when the clock struck five, the meal was ready, and the colored people were given a supper quite as good as would have been provided had there been no strike. The troupe had no sooner seated themselves at the table, than two of the number noticed the situation, and at once volunteered to wait on the table themselves. They urged the ladies and gentlemen of the house to cease their kind attentions, but, as they would not do so, the two colored people thanked their white friends in behalf of the troupe, for the unusual kindness bestowed upon them."

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday:

FOREIGN.

All the British troops engaged in the Ashantee war, except the Highlanders, are returning home. Sir Garnet Wolseley embarked on the 7th of March.

The steam-ship Glasgow has been wrecked off Tarifa, Spain. Fourteen persons were drowned.

The Pope has written a letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph personally, adjuring him to protect the Church within his dominions.

HOME.

An engine, standing in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's yard at Altoona, Penn., on Saturday, got started in some way without any person on it, and ran through the round-house, across an open space, and into a large machine shop. One man, named Croofman, was killed, and another, named Bradley, had his leg taken off, and cannot live.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday: Currency, $3,002,629; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,970,000; coin, $86,240,743, including coin certificates, $40,627,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

Judge Louis Dent, a brother of Mrs. Grant, is dangerously ill at his residence in Washington. There is but little hope of his recovery.

It is reported that parties of whites from New-Mexico are encroaching on the reservations of the Southern bands of Ute Indians. Secretary Delano says the great importance of keeping this reservation free from encroachment of whites cannot be too highly estimated. Steps will be taken to stop the trespass.

The Union Passenger Depot at Denison, Texas, the Adams and Texas Express offices adjoining, and thirty freight cars, laden with merchandise and lumber, were consumed by fire this morning. Loss $40,000.

A bill was introduced into the Illinois State Senate, on Saturday, to prohibit the licensing of houses of ill-fame. This is in view of the fact that some of the cities in that State are agitating the proposition to adopt the license and inspection system for such houses.

Burglars broke into the Adams Express office at New-Haven, Conn., on Friday night last, and took away a messenger's safe, which had just arrived from New-York. The loss is not yet known.

The office of a large factory in Woodbridge, Canada, was entered by burglars on Saturday morning, who blew open the safe and rifled it of $100,000 worth of promissory notes. They then fired the buildings, which were entirely consumed, causing a loss on buildings and stock of $200,000, besides throwing 100 men out of employment.

The ship Ailsa, lying at New-Orleans, was partially burned on Saturday. The loss is estimated at $100,000 on cargo, and $5,000 on the vessel.

Joseph Waltz, charged with the murder of Harmon Hulcher, the Albany scissors-grinder, was found guilty at Catskill, on Saturday, and sentenced by Judge Westbrook to be hung May 1.

United States Senator Boutwell, who was quite sick for several days last week, was recovered on Saturday.

LOCAL.

There were twenty-three fires during the past week, involving a loss of $17,465; insurance, $121,000.

The third anniversary of the rising of the Commune in Paris will be celebrated on Wednesday by the members of the Commune in this City.

Joseph Freeman, charged with the murder of his mother, at Bergen City, N. J., in January last, was convicted, on Saturday, of manslaughter, in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Police of Brooklyn made 384 arrests during the past week. The taxes collected there during the week amounted to $5,882 86.

The arrests by the Police of this City during the week were 1,435.

The total number of station-house lodgers during January was 30,774, of whom 951 were married and 5,750 unmarried females. The total number of lodgers in February was 28,301; 5,939 being females.

The total number of arrivals at Castle Garden last week was 997.

The Woodhull-Claflin-Challis libel suit was decided on Saturday by the acquittal of the accused.

CONGREGATION OF UNBELIEVERS.

A new German congregation was formed in Baltimore, Thursday night, of which the *American* gives the following account: "The occasion of the organization of the congregation was the presence of Mr. R. Reitzel, of Washington, who came to this city for the purpose of urging upon those whose opinion on religious matters agrees with that entertained by him, the views of his own sect. This gentleman is the preacher, or rather the speaker, as he insists on calling himself, of a congregation at Washington, which bears the title of 'The Free German Congregation.' Its doctrines are somewhat peculiar, so much so that it may be said to have no doctrines at all. It is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan, and rejects both the Old and the New Testaments; considers, however, Confucius and Christ great reformers. Its aim and object, as it asserts, are to 'liberate the minds of men from the thraldom of the mass of superstition which first originated with priests and tyrants, for the gratification of their selfish ends.' In the lecture last evening, at Vorwärt's Hall, on Fayette, near Frederick street, Mr. Reitzel explained that the Free Congregation does not accept as its members free-thinkers, who still cling to one of the creeds, but all connecting themselves with his congregation must first have renounced all ties with other churches. He also complained that many are not strict followers of any of the commands of any church, are still too hypocritical and cowardly to openly avow their disbelief, and join the 'free' congregation. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Buckhardt, President of the Free Congregation, asked those present to organize immediately in this city a congregation on the same plan with that of which he is the presiding officer. Some time elapsed before any of those present were bold enough to reply, but after a few minutes Mr. S. Juenger moved that a committee be appointed to agitate the question of organizing a congregation. Before any action was taken on this motion, about thirty persons came forward and subscribed their names to the constitution. The signers were then appointed to act as a committee to enlarge the membership of the new congregation."

FUNERAL OF SHIRLEY BROOKS.

On Saturday, Feb. 19, the remains of Mr. Shirley Brooks, editor of *Punch* since the death of Mr. Mark Lemon, were laid in their last resting place at Kensal Green Cemetery. The day was beautifully bright and warm, and the attendance of the general public to witness the sad ceremony was proportionately large. The funeral cortége, which consisted of an open funeral-car, followed by four mourning coaches, in the first of which were seated the two sons of the deceased, started from Kent-terrace, Regent's Park, at 11 o'clock, and reached Kensal Green shortly after noon. On the route it was joined by many private carriages, and in the cemetery it was received by a vast number of friends and admirers of the deceased, many of them for years fellow-laborers in the field of literature. Among them were Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Russell, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, Mr. Tom Hood, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. F. Burnand, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Mr. H. B. Hancock, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Brinley Richards, Mr. J. W. Davison, Mr. William Davison, Mr. Leopold Lewis, Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Mr. Crawford Wilson, Mr. Rumsey Foster, Mr. Edward Murray, Mr. Legge, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Mr. F. Ledger, Mr. John Maxwell, Mr. W. Gurney, Mr. E. Dicey, Mr. J. Leach, Mr. Evans, Mr. J. O'Neill, Mr. G. A. J. Powell, Mr. F. Fladgate, Mr. E. Williams, Mr. Cheltenham, &c. The coffin, which consisted of a shell with a covering of lead, and an outer casing of polished oak with brass mountings, bore on a shield shaped plate the simple inscription: "Shirley Brooks, born 29th April, 1815; died 23d February, 1874." On being borne from the mortuary chapel to the grave, the coffin was strewn with garlands of flowers, and after the funeral service had been read most impressively by Rev. Charles Stuart, chaplain to the cemetery, the remains were lowered into the grave amid the tears of not a few of those present. The sons of the deceased with reverential hands laid chaplets of white Spring flowers in the grave, and then the ashes of Shirley Brooks were left to their last sleep in close proximity to William Makepeace Thackeray, John Leech, and other illustrious men whom in life he had been linked with in a friendly and professional intercourse.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Wool market has been quiet during the week, but some round lots of fine Fleeces were disposed of, the total sales footing up 1,4[illegible] 250 lbs. of foreign and domestic. There has been no material change in prices. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin Fleeces have been sold in the current range for some weeks past; Choice Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at from 55c. to 57½c., and Michigan and Wisconsin at 50c.@51½c. The stock of fine and desirable Fleeces has again been considerably reduced, and manufacturers have now but a small assortment of this description to select from, but outside of fine Fleeces there is not much of an encouraging character to report about the market. Wool not fully up in condition is very difficult to sell, either Fleece or Pulled. California Fall is as dull as previously noticed. For Combing and Delaine Fleeces there is a firm feeling, and full prices are readily obtained for desirable lots. Trade, on the whole, has been rather unsatisfactory. The auction sale of Cape Wool on Thursday was a failure. Of the 84 lots on the catalogue, but three were actually put up and sold, and the balance were withdrawn, much to the indignation of buyers. The first lot of Wool, of 54 bales, was sold at 37c.; the second and third lots on the catalogue were withdrawn, for which buyers were ready to bid as high as 37c. ₩ lb.; the fourth lot, of 50 bales, was sold at 33½c.; but the price was not satisfactory, and bids of 30c. for other lots were not entertained. For a lot of 50 bales in bond, 20½c., gold, was paid, and this terminated the sale. The failure of the sales arose from some unaccountable misunderstanding between buyers and sellers. The sales of the past week embrace: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 52c.@57½c.; Michigan, heavy and choice, 47½c.@53c.; Wisconsin, Western New-York, and New-Hampshire Fleeces, 45c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 55c.@64c.; Fall California, 20c.@28c.; Spring California, 30c.@32c.; Lambs' California, 28c.; Scoured, 64c.@$1 05; Noils, 50c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 40c.@58c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 22,041 bushels; Corn, 29,146 bushels; Oats, 30,774 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Peas, 1,000 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 19,600 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels. Flour quiet at $6 75@$7 25 for Western Spring; $7 25@$7 75 for Bakers'; $7 75@$8 25 for Amber; $8 50@$9 for White. Wheat dull; no sales reported; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 58; do. No. 2 do., $1 42; Chicago No. 2, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White do., $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm; sales of new on track at 76c.@76½c.; old, 80c.@81c. Oats quiet; Western held at 52c. Barley steady at $1 80@$1 90 for Canada; $1 85@$1 90 for Western. Rye, nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm at $1 90@$2 05 for Canada; $1 90@$2 for Western. Provisions—Sales of Mess Pork at $16; Short Cuts, $16; Hams, 12c.; Shoulders, 8c.; Bacon, 10c.; Dried Beef, 16c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ₩ dozen. Lard sold at 9¼c. for Tierce; 10¼c. for Keg.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23¼@$1 24; No. 2 do., $1 19½, regular; $1 20½, fresh, cash; $1 20½ April; $1 21⅝ May; No. 3 do., $1 16½@$1 17; Rejected, $1 10. Corn steady at 61½c. for No. 2 Mixed, regular; 62¼c., fresh, spot; 61⅝c. April; 64⅞c. May; Rejected Old, 58c.; New, 56c.@57c. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 at 43⅞c. for regular, spot; 43c. April. Rye steady at 84c.@86c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and higher at $1 58½@$1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 47@$1 50 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $14 35, spot; $14 40 April. Lard steady at $8 95, cash; $9 April. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 22; sample lots of No. 3 Red Fall, $1 42@$1 45. Corn dull and drooping at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track. Oats dull and lower at 47½c. for No. 2, on track. Rye dull. Barley dull; business small. Whisky steady at 93c. Pork steady at $15 25. Dry-salted Meats dull and lower at 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides, at Keokuk, buyer March. Bacon quiet; only an order trade. Lard lower at 8⅞c. for Steam here; 8¼c. up country. Live Hogs steady at $4 25 for Light; $4 50@$4 90 for Medium; $5@$5 50 for Heavy. Cattle active and firm at $2 75@$4 for native Steers and Heifers; $4 25@$4 75 for good to prime Steers; $5 25@$6 25 for prime to extra Steers. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—Flour steady at $6@$6 50 for Double Extra Winter. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 28 for No. 1; $1 23 for No. 2; April, $1 23⅝; May, $1 27. Oats firm and in fair demand at 43½c. for No. 2 Fresh. Corn quiet and weak at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed Fresh. Rye strong at 85c. for No. 1 Fresh. Barley dull and nominally $1 70 for No. 2 Spring; $1 52 for No. 3 do. Pork sold at $14 75. Hams in pickle sold at 9½c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5½c. for Shoulders, loose; Boxed Middles, 8c.@8⅛c. Lard, Kettle, 9¼c.; Steam, 9c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, March 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lowest $1 65 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 60 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 48 for Amber Michigan; April, $1 50; May, $1 53½; June, $1 57; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 44½; April, $1 46. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of High Mixed, May, at 69c.; June, 69½c.; Low Mixed, 66½c.; no grade, 65½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seeds sold at $5 60. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, and 10,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Flour steady and in good demand, but prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn weak and lower. Southern White, 82c.@84c.; do. Yellow, 81c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 85c. Oats dull; Southern, 58c.@62c.; Western, 58c.@60c. Rye dull. Hay dull at $18@$23. Provisions quiet but firm, and none offering. Mess Pork, $16 25@$16 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 9½c. Western Butter quiet, but firm; Roll, 37c.@41c.; Tub, 38c.@42c. Coffee nominal at 25c.@26c. Whisky firmer at 97c.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 45@$1 47. Corn steady at 63c.@68c. Oats steady at 50c.@57c. Rye steady at $1 01@$1 03. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork steady at $15. Lard steady at 8⅞c.@9c. for Steam. Bulk Meats steady at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, spot and April; 8⅛c. for Clear Sides, all loose; sales of Clear Sides at 8½c., boxed. Bacon steady at 6⅝c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 91c.

OSWEGO, March 14.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales of 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; 1 car extra White Michigan, $1 85. Corn steady; sales of 2,000 bushels at 80c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal sold at $1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed higher at $25 for Shorts, $26 for Shipstuffs, $28 for Middlings, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights lower; Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; and to Albany, 38c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Petroleum firmer; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14⅝c.@14¾c., on the spot and the month, 15c.@15¼c. April. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 65; Amber, $1 60@$1 75; White, $1 76@$1 82; Rye, 94c.@95c. Corn firmer; New Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Mixed Western, 86c. Oats firmer; White, 60c.@63c.; Mixed, 56c.@58c. Whisky, 97c.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 58c.@62c. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $15 25. Bulk Meats sold at 5⅞c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9¼c. for Tierce; 9¾c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 90½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—Pork dull at $16 25. Coffee—None in first hands; dealers' stock, 8,000 bags; sales of ordinary at 22½c.@23½c.; fair, 25¼c.@25¾c.; good, 26c.@26½c.; prime, 26½c.@27c. Corn-meal scarce and firmer at $3 85. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅞. Exchange—New-York Sight, par; Sterling, $5 39½.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 900; market fairly active and firm at unchanged prices; sales at $5@$5 62½ for fair to choice; shipments, 1,900. Hogs—Receipts, 1,700; market active and firm at $5@$6 30 for common to very choice; shipments, 5,900. Sheep—Receipts, 400; market steady and unchanged.

DETROIT, March 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 63 for Extra; $1 54 for No. 1 White; $1 45½ for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 71c. Oats in good demand at 52c. Clover-seeds sold at $5 50@$5 60. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye sold in street at 90c. Oats dull; sales, 2 cars No. 2 White State at 62c. Corn quiet. Barley dull; sales, 3 cars No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 75, delivered in Troy, and 2 cars No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 70, delivered in Poughkeepsie.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firmer at 69c.@70c. for new; old steady at 70c.@71c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged, but firmer.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm and in fair demand at 58c.@59c. Provisions dull and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—Cotton a shade firmer; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,161 bales; gross, 2,679 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,700 bales; Continent, 3,347 bales; coastwise, 1,291 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 4,100 bales; stock, 273,327 bales.

GALVESTON, March 14.—Cotton firm; demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 711 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,502 bales; coastwise, 1,072 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 88,792 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 848 bales; exports, coastwise, 701 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 49,109 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 14.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,247 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,232 bales; sales, 1,018 bales; stock, 68,024 bales.

MOBILE, March 14.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,173 bales; gross, 1,174 bales; exports, coastwise, 312 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 57,576 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—Cotton dull and lower; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,580 bales; shipments, 1,716 bales; stock, 54,172 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 172 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 2,374 bales.

DIVERSIONS OF HARVARD MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that just after the lecture Friday afternoon, two of the members of the Harvard medical school indulged in a fracas, which might have proved a serious affair for all persons concerned but for the timely interference of the janitor. It seems that two members of the first class, named O'Neil and Fay, have for some time past been in the habit of molesting one McDonald, a Nova Scotian. During the lecture Friday afternoon Fay and O'Neil amused themselves, as they had hitherto done, by throwing bits of plaster and other convenient missiles at the unoffending McDonald. After the lecture, as they were coming down-stairs, these two disturbers of the peace stepped up to McDonald and one drew a pistol, which he was instantly deprived of by the janitor, who compelled them all to go out of the hall. As soon as the three were outside the two belligerents attacked McDonald [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 14.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

10000	N.W. C. C. G.B.	87	5	N. J. Central	106¼
100	Pacific Mail...b3.	43	300	Union Pacific	34¼
300	N. Y. C. & H. R.	105	200	do.......s3.	34¼
100	do	104⅞	800	do	34⅛
100	do	105	100	do........c.	34⅛
40	Mich. Central	86¾	100	St. Paul	43
100	do	86½	100	St. Paul Pref.	64¾
300	West. Union...s3.	76⅝	700	St. Paul Scrip	78¾
1000	do	76⅝	200	do	79¼
100	do........c.	76⅝	100	North-west..b10.	54⅜
300	do.......s3.	76¼	400	do	54⅛
300	do	76¼	100	do........s3.	54
500	do.......s3.	76½	100	do........b3.	54
300	do	76⅛	100	do..... b10.	53⅞
100	do.......b3.	76¼	500	do	54
300	do	76¼	200	do	53⅞
500	do.......s3.	76⅛	200	do........b3.	54
500	do	76⅛	73	Del., Lack & W.	109¾
600	do.......s3.	76	100	Tol. & Wabash	47⅜
1000	do	76	200	do	47½
100	do.......s3.	76⅛	500	do	47¼
100	do.......b3.	76⅛	100	do	47
100	Erie Railway	44⅝	400	do	46⅞
400	do	44⅝	300	do	46¾
1000	do	44⅝	300	do	46⅝
100	Rock Island	105⅝	200	Ohio and Miss.	30⅝
100	do.......s3.	105½	100	do........s3.	30½
100	Lake Shore...b4.	78¾	100	do	30⅝
300	do	78¾	200	C., C. & I. C.	30⅞
400	do	78⅝	100	do	30¾
1100	do	78½	600	do	30⅝
700	do	78⅝	100	do	30½
1800	do	78¼	100	do.........c.	30½
300	do.......s3.	78⅛	100	Atl. & Pacific P.	17⅛
2400	do	78⅛	100	St. L. & Kansas C.	25
2000	do	78¼	300	Pacific R. of Mo.	41

MONDAY, March 16—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Decrease in Loans	$1,070,100
Decrease in Specie	159,800
Decrease in Greenbacks	2,500
Decrease in Deposits	960,800
Decrease in Circulation	186,900

	March 15, '73.	March 7, '74.	March 14, '74.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,929,200	17,254,000	17,254,000
Total	$88,214,200	$86,489,000	$86,489,000
Loans	278,028,600	286,787,200	285,717,100
Gold Notes	16,946,700	28,074,100	27,914,300
Greenbacks	38,715,500	61,655,100	61,652,600
Deposits	196,095,400	244,199,300	243,238,500
Circulation	27,610,400	26,907,800	26,720,900

The changes in the present Bank return are so slight as to denote not only steadiness of movement, but a dull business at Bank generally. The proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits is still above 25 ℔ cent. No signs appear of the usual demand for Currency for the April settlements in the interior of this State and in Pennsylvania. There is also a certain measure of surprise and disappointment at the result, thus far, of the Spring trade, including the business of the New-England and New-York Cotton and Woolen mills, and the Mines and Iron establishments in Pennsylvania. In regard to the latter, the complaints are not so general or serious. The drawbacks to the full revival of demand which we hear of are, perhaps, local. The Anthracite Coal tonnage since Jan. 1 is about 11 ℔ cent. behind last season, or 2,342,000 against 2,642,000 tons.

In our own market the trade in the Dry Goods line last week was light in Domestic fabrics, but slightly improved in Foreign Goods. Judged by the Customs paid on Foreign marketed, the demand would seem to be equal to the first two weeks in March last year. The Duties are the same, and the receipts of the fortnight, at New-York, $5,109,800, against $5,073,672 last March.

The Export movement was better from New-York than the previous week, and again active from the Cotton ports. The Cotton receipts of the week, 81,795 bales; exports, 99,965 bales, leaving the stocks in the ports 717,000 bales, against 528,000 bales this time last year. The whole Crop receipts to date are 3,210,000 bales, comparing with 2,880,000 bales in 1873, (total crop, 3,930,000 bales,) and with 3,153,000 bales in 1871, (total crop, 4,347,000 bales;) but the gain on 1871 is not so decided as a fortnight or three weeks ago.

Gold and Exchange ruled quiet through most of the week. For the steamers of Saturday the demand for 60 days and short sight London improved, and the rate for 60 days Bills left off at $4 85 to the £ Sterling.

The sessions of Congress during the week were broken by the occurrence of the death of Mr. Sumner, and no progress was made with the Currency bills in either House. The business public grow impatient at the uncertainties that hang over these questions, for, while there is not much doubt felt in regard to the action of the House of Representatives, either on Greenbacks or Free Banking, the division of opinion in the Senate is more perplexing, and the debate almost interminable. The delay, we are sorry to remark, begins to affect the manufacturing and building interests more seriously even than it weighs upon general trade. There is a prevailing reluctance in nearly all directions to enter upon new engagements until Congress takes definite action on the future status of the Greenback Circulation and of Free Banking.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $9,905,096, as compared with $5,974,593 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $5,338,161, as against $5,398,314 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $435,452, as against $825,967 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,671,400, comparing with $2,618,712 same week last March.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of January, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,023,169	Feb. 7	$7,929,642
August	32,629,909	Feb. 14	8,871,703
September	29,772,735	Feb. 21	9,623,667
October	27,275,914	Feb. 28	9,972,300
November	20,784,951	March 7	8,643,543
December	20,214,570	March 14	9,905,096
January	30,911,065		
Total			$246,861,564
To same date 1873			284,251,119
Decrease since July 1			$37,389,555

The export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,053	Feb. 4	$5,672,370
August	24,243,509	Feb. 11	6,219,713
September	25,799,042	Feb. 18	4,345,950
October	31,246,658	Feb. 25	6,458,305
November	38,495,882	March 4	3,934,686
December	25,250,750	March 11	5,338,161
January	23,455,636		
Total since July 1			$216,181,347
To same date 1873			182,738,175
Increase since July 1			$33,443,172
Gold March 14, 1874			112 ℔ cent.
Gold March 15, 1873			114⅞ ℔ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,698,643	Feb. 7	$847,616
August	2,196,540	Feb. 14	1,149,736
September	1,592,025	Feb. 21	552,116
October	2,107,447	Feb. 28	431,331
November	2,545,942	March 7	343,111
December	2,447,271	March 14	435,452
January	2,660,508		
Total since July 1			$27,260,807
Total same date 1873			48,056,807
Decrease since July 1			$20,796,000

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,436,463	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,295,278	September	1,494,593
October	8,146,523	October	2,238,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,006,198	December	9,515,291
January	10,193,926	January	9,752,281
February	9,436,470	February	2,336,994
March 7	2,506,141	March 7	[illegible]
March 14	2,671,400	March 14	504,760
Total, 1874	$78,374,037	Total, 1874	$48,536,069
Total, 1873	87,364,645	Total, 1873	60,460,153

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		March 15, '73.
American Gold	111⅝@112	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	119⅞@120¼	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	119@119¼	118⅞
U. S. New 5 ℔ cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific 6 ℔ cents	94⅝@94½	104⅛
Union Pacific 6 ℔ cents	84½@83¾@84½	86
New-York Central	104@105½@104⅞	101⅜xd
Rock Island	105¼@106@105½	115¼
St. Paul Common	41¼@43½	55⅜
St. Paul Preferred	60@64¾ xd	76⅛
Toledo and Wabash	47@46⅝	73¾
Union Pacific	33¾@32½@34¼	34⅜
Erie	46½@42½@44¾	65¾
Western Telegraph	73¾@76⅛	86¼
Pacific Mail	42½@43	56⅞
Lake Shore	78⅞@80½@78¼	94⅝
North-western Common	52½@54⅛	81
Harlem	130¼@130½	137½
North-west Preferred	71@72¼	89¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼@109¾	101½
Central New-Jersey	104½@106	104

The Stock market for the week closed firmer on the Public Funds of the United States, because of the comparative scarcity of these Stocks offered, and of the increased Domestic investment demand. The expectation that the State, and City, and County taxes are to be higher for the present year than ever before known, is undoubtedly influencing large purchases of the Public Funds of the United States, the interest on or income from which is protected by the General Government against every form of State or local taxation. We have reason to suppose that the demand from this cause contributes in no slight degree to keep the Registered Stocks of the United States close upon the Coupon Bonds, which are in constant request for Europe. We believe that the Secretary of the Treasury would now market at home considerable sums of the New 5 per cent. Stock at or above the equivalent of the par in Gold, calling in for redemption a corresponding amount of the United States 5-20s.

The Share speculation closed much the same as on Saturday week, although the intermediate speculations were 1@2 ℔ cent., and in some instances 2½@3 ℔ cent. On Saturday there was a *Bullish* spirit displayed in the early dealings on the Exchange, especially on Lake Shore and Western Telegraph, and there was an advance also on Erie Stock, and a strong demand for New-York Central, Rock Island, and North-west. Later in the day the price of Lake Shore fell off, and on other Stocks the feeling was weaker than in the morning. At 3 o'clock P. M., on the close of the Exchange, the figures stood as noted in the above table.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BROOK TROUT.

To enable customers to enjoy this fish in its finest condition, we shall offer them alive at all times after the 14th inst., at GEO. F. ROGERS & CO'S, No. 4 Fulton Fish Market.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall st., New-York.
Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 14, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	64	Leather, sides	4,087
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Moss, bales	20
Cotton, bales	2,802	Resin, bbls	7
Broom-corn, bales	50	Oil-cake, pkgs	543
Dried Fruit, pkgs	68	Pork, pkgs	1,020
Eggs, bbls	1,686	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,574
Flour, bbls	12,332	Grease, pkgs	46
Wheat, bushels	42,760	Lard, tcs	3,591
Corn, bushels	22,700	Stearine, pkgs	50
Oats, bushels	27,100	Butter, pkgs	966
Rye, bushels	8,000	Cheese, pkgs	798
Malt, bushels	2,525	Tallow, pkgs	26
Grass-seed, bags	139	Dressed Hogs, No.	753
Peas, bushels	400	Starch, bxs	350
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Tea, half chests	620
Corn-meal, bags	595	Tobacco, hhds	345
Hops, bales	72	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	294
Hides, No.	632	Whisky, bbls	943
Hides, bales	235	Wool, bales	10

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been moderately sought after and held with confidence. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Sort at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Quiet and nominally unchanged; 2,941 bags Rio, by the Pepita, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery, on the basis of previous quotations; sales, 774 bales, including 655 bales to shippers, 102 bales to spinners, 17 bales to speculators. A limited business has been reported, for forward delivery, at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,800 bales, (of which 2,200 bales were on last evening, and 3,600 bales to-day,) with 700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15 11-32c.; April, 15 21-32c.; May, 16 3-16c.; June, 17⅛c.; July, 16⅞c.@16 15-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,802 bales, including 1,424 from Norfolk, and 1,378 per railway.... The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 10,168 bales.... The week's exports hence have been 14,802 bales.... The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 1,922,320 bales, (including 1,248,568 bales to Great Britain and 673,712 bales to the Continent,) against 1,739,758 bales same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞

DRUGS AND DYES—Meet with a moderate sale at generally firm prices. Essential Oils attract less attention, but are quoted strong as to values in most instances.

DYEWOODS—Have been in demand and held quite firmly, with San Domingo Logwood quoted firm at $20, currency, and Jamaica do. at $19@$20, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted generally about steady, with rather more call for supplies.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unusually dull to-day; business having been wholly in a jobbing way for home trade purposes, within the previous range as to values, the advantage having been in favor of buyers. The few bids reported for lines on export account were much under the views of sellers. The sales reported since our last have been 7,800 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State at $6 35@$6 75, mainly at $6 50@$6 60; very good to fancy do. at $6 70@7 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 60@$7; low-grade Minnesota Extra for shipment at $6 65@$7 10 ℔ bbl., and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour essentially unchanged as to value, but dull; 530 bbls. sold. ....Of Rye Flour, 400 bbls., and of Corn-meal, 450 bbls. changed hands at steady rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive since our last. Spring stock has attracted less attention, especially for export. Prime samples have been held firmly, and not offered freely. The limited business reported has been mostly in car stock. Winter dull; quoted as before. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at $1 57@$1 58 for fair ordinary No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., odd lots, with $1 55 reported bid and $1 56 asked for prime No. 2 do., in lines or boat loads, in store; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 50@$1 53 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 47@$1 56 for ungraded Spring; $1 65 for Red Western; $1 75 for White. For forward delivery no bids were reported, and no disposition evinced on the part of buyers to operate.... Corn has been fairly active, and prices of the better qualities have been comparatively well supported, though the later dealings showed rather less firmness. The main inquiry was on home-trade account. Sales have been reported of 88,000 bushels at 86c.@89c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, mainly at 87c.@88½c. for ordinary to very good average lots; 88c.@90c. for New Yellow do.; 88½c. for New and Old Mixed Western, afloat, and 87c. for do. in store; 90c. for fair Old Mixed Western.... Rye dull, but steady; 2,000 bushels Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State reported sold at $1 02@$1 03.... Barley inactive and unsettled; a small lot of very inferior Canada sold at $1 65; prime quoted about $1 90.... Malt unchanged.... Oats have been in less demand and rather easier in price; sales, 41,500 bushels at 62c.@64c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 61c.@63c. for do. in store; 63c.@66c. for inferior to choice White do.; and 63c. for poor White State.... Hay, Straw, and Feed, about as last quoted. ....The week's exports hence for European ports included 24,567 bbls. Flour, 447,937 bushels Wheat, 90,123 bushels Corn, 16,229 bushels Rye, and 5,125 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—There has been somewhat less animation noted in the general market, yet values have been quite well supported in the leading instances.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for supplies at essentially unaltered rates. The week's receipts have been 60,114 Hides; sales 41,705 Hides and 67 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Adressen, 2,000 Dry Rosario, 22 lbs. at 25½c. gold, 60 days, usual selection; 10,085 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 22½ lbs., part at 25½c. gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,825 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21½ lbs., on private terms; 650 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11½ lbs., at 26c. gold, 60 days, usual selection; 4,925 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., at 25c. gold, 30 days, usual selection; 750 Dry Rio Grande Ox, 21¾ lbs.; 1,300 Dry Rio Grande Cow, Seconds, 20 lbs.; 700 Dry California, 24 lbs., on private terms; 3,400 Dry Matamoras, 23 to 24 lbs., at 22½ to 23c. gold, 60 days, selected; 1,970 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs.; 1,895 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs.; 645 Dry Savanilla, 24 to 25 lbs.; 1,035 Dry Zanzibar, 12 lbs.; 4,575 Dry Texas and Western, 20 to 24 lbs.; 535 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs.; 1,750 Wet-salted West India, 40 to 55 lbs.; 915 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., on private terms; 3,300 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10½c. currency; 67 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., on private terms. Stock on hand, 117,150 Hides and 498 bales do., against 104,300 Hides and 819 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Inactive at former rates; sales 150 bbls. New Orleans, in lots, at 70@73c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm but quiet, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 40@$2 45; sales, 200 bbls. good Strained at $2 45 ℔ 280 lbs.... Tar sold to the extent of 50 bbls. Washington at $3 25 ℔ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand and quoted up to 47½c.@48c. for merchantable; sales, 400 bbls. early April deliveries, at 49½c., and 200 bbls. buyer's option, April, at 49½c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Have been sparingly dealt in, as a rule, within the previous range of prices.

[illegible]—Has been in limited demand, since our last, with Western quoted at $43 50@$44 50, currency, ℔ ton. The week's receipts have been 4,560 bags; exports, 10,488 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—A fair demand has been noted for Crude, in bulk, of which 4,000 bbls. were sold at 7c. Shipping Crude quoted at 10½c.@10¾c.... Refined firm, but quiet, with early deliveries quoted here at 14¾c.@15c.; and at Philadelphia at 14⅜c.@14¼.... Refined, in cases, 20c.@20½.... Naphtha at 9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with confidence, on light offerings, but has been in limited request. Sales for early delivery embrace only 200 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted as in our last. For forward delivery no business of moment reported; new Western Mess quoted at $15 75@$15 87½ for March, and $16 12½ for May.... Dressed Hogs salable at 7¾c. for City, and 7c.@7¼c. for Western.... Cut-meats quiet and rather less firm; sales, 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 14 lbs., at 9¼c.; 1,000 fresh Bellies, 14 lbs., at 9½c.; 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6 7-16c., with sundry small lots of City bulk stock at about previous prices.... Bacon dull and weak; 50 bxs. City Long Clear reported sold at 9c. Short Clear quoted at 9½c., and Long and Short Clear at 9c.@9½c.... Lard has been quiet, and prices have been rather in favor of buyers. Sales for early delivery embrace 575 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅜c.@9½c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9¾c., and City Steam at 9⅝c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 at 9½c.; and small lots of Refined Western within the range of 9⅞c.@9⅞c.; and for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, May option, at 9 11-16c.... Beef steady and in request; 175 bbls. sold.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, about as last quoted. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 3,249 pkgs. Pork, 874 pkgs Beef, 17,486 bxs. Bacon, 13,791 pkgs. Lard, and 14,148 bxs. Cheese.

SALT—Has been moderately active, with Liverpool Ground quoted firm at $1 1⅝@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady, at 6c.@6¼c., gold.

SKINS—Deer have attracted less attention, though buyers have had the advantage as to values; receipts, 28 bales; sales, 3,000 lbs. Central American, Para, and Matamoras on private terms. Honduras Deer quoted nominally at 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 57½c., currency, ℔ lb. Goat have been firm, and in fair request; receipts, 517 bales; sales, 150 bales Curacao, 400 bales Mexican and 32 bales Payta on private terms; at auction, 26 bales Vera Cruz at 39c., currency, ℔ lb. We quote: Tampico, 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacao, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ℔ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@40c., currency, ℔ lb.

SOAP—Has been fairly active, with Castile quoted steady at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount. The business has been mostly in a jobbing way.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady as in our last, on a tame movement. Sales, 300 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for fair to good; 360 hhds. Centrifugal at 8c.; 116 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico, for shipment, at 7¾c.@8c., and 86 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c. ℔ lb. Refined unchanged.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quiet, but unchanged as to price; 61,000 lbs. sold at 7½c.@7⅝c. for good to prime. ....Of Stearine, 50 hhds. City sold on private terms; 225 tcs. Western at 9⅜c.@9½c.; market firm....Of Grease Stearine, 30 tcs. sold at 6½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted rather easier in price, with a slow movement noted. Sales, 900 half-chests Green and 200 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Firm at 97c.; sales, 325 bbls. in lots.

FREIGHTS—The market has been generally inactive. Grain room on berth offered sparingly and quoted about steady. Otherwise, shippers have had the advantage as to rates. Vessels suited to the Lumber trade have been in rather more demand.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 Staves, on private terms; and by steam, 150 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ℔ ton. Also, an American ship, 1,508 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 80s. ....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d.; 8,000 bushels do., to complete cargo, at 9½d. ℔ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.... For Glasgow, by steam, 5,000 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) at 4s. ℔ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Grain, (also through freight,) at 11½d. ℔ bushel; 200 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ℔ bbl.; 190 bxs. Bacon at 50s., and 2,500 Staves on private terms.... For direct ports in the United Kingdom, two British barks, 862 and 722 tons, with Pine Timber, from Doboy Island, on private terms; quoted within the range of 50s.@52s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, a Russian brig, 710 tons, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d. ℔ quarter; also three ships, 1,318, 1,315, and 1,250 tons, and two barks, 525 and 478 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; quoted at from 75s.@80s.... For Havre or Dunkirk, an American brig, 485 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl.... For Havre or Antwerp, a Russian bark, 658 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 7s. ℔ quarter.... For Bremen, by sail, 450 tcs. Lard on private terms; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, 700 bales Cotton, 425 pkgs. Tobacco, and 850 pkgs. Merchandise at full market rates.... For Samarang, an American bark, 645 tons, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum reported at 52½c., and general cargo, to fill up, for Yokohama, at $12 50, gold.... For the River Platte, an American brig, 553 tons, hence, with Lumber, on private terms, and a schooner, 716 tons, with do., from Portland, at $22.... For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a brig, at 50c. ....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, at $6 50, $6, and $4 25.... For Matanzas, a brig and schooner, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 25c. for Shooks, and $7@$7 50 for Hoops.... For Havana, an American brig, 294 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,200, gold.... For St. Jago and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, at 50c. and $4 50.... For Barbados, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 55c. ℔ bbl.... For Aspinwall, three schooners, with Coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5 ℔ ton.... For Fall River, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Pascagoula, at $12.... For New-York, a schooner, with Naval Stores, reported from Georgetown, S. C., at 60c. and 80c., and a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8 50.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Molasses, reported from Cardenas, and another, with do., from Matanzas, at $4; two schooners, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $11, and two do., with do., from St. Mary's, at $10.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 40¾.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40¼@40½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £204,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade firmer; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 13-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, March 14.—Hops, £4 5s.@£4 10s. ℔ cwt., for American.

HAVANA, March 14.—Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 15@16½ reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 20@23⅛ reals; Molasses Sugar, 11¾@12 reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 11½@12 reals; fair to good refining, 13@13½ reals; grocery grades, 17¼@17¾ reals. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 181,000 bxs. and 33,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 55,000 bxs. and 11,000 hhds.; exported during the week, 22,500 bxs. and 9,000 hhds., including 10,500 bxs. and 8,000 hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal; Clayed and Muscovado, 10½@11 reals ℔ keg. Bacon weak at $24@$25 ℔ cwt. Butter firm; superior American, $70@$72 ℔ quintal; Goshen, $76@$78. Flour firm at $27@$27 50 ℔ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured firm at $33 50@$34 50 ℔ quintal. Lard, in kegs, firmer at $25 20@$25 75 ℔ quintal; in tins firm at $28@$29. Potatoes firm at $7 50 ℔ bbl. Tallow in fair demand at $21 50@$21 75 ℔ quintal. Wax firm; Yellow, $13@$13 50 ℔ arroba; White, $25@$27. Honey firm. Onions nominal. Naval stores in fair demand. Coal-oil quiet at 6@6½ reals ℔ gallon. Empty hogsheads in fair demand. Lumber firm; White Pine, $60 ℔ M. Shooks in fair demand; Box, 19 reals; Sugar hhd., 41@42 reals; Molasses hhd., 32 reals.

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TO LET OR FOR SALE, POSSESSION THE 1ST OF April—The two large buildings, besides a cottage, carriage-house, and stable, on the corner of Washington and Depeyster sts., in the village of Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; these buildings were designed and erected for a young ladies' seminary, with all modern comforts and conveniences; are handsomely painted in fresco and furnished; nice large grounds, fruit and shade trees; will be leased for a term of years at a low rent, or sold on easy terms. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

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No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., } New-York.
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Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, Chips and Straws, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 18 and 19.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Bargains from auction.

All the new shapes in Bonnets and Round Hats,
At KINZEY'S.

New styles in Parasols, Imported Silk Umbrellas,
At KINZEY'S.

Finest assortment French Flowers in the City.
Great sale of Ribbons.

No. 2 Silk Ribbons, 3c. yard,
No. 4 Silk Ribbons, 6c. yard,
No. 5 Silk Ribbons, 8c. yard,
No. 7 Silk Ribbons, 10c. yard,
No. 9 Silk Ribbons, 12½c. yard,
No. 12 Silk Ribbons, 15c. yard,
No. 16 Silk Ribbons, 19c. yard,
No. 22 Silk Ribbons, 25c. yard,
At KINZEY'S.

Six-inch Sash Ribbons, 29c.
Seven-inch Sash Ribbons, 50c.
At KINZEY'S.

All the new styles in Fringes and Trimmings,
Great sale of Laces.

Real Guipure Laces,
one inch wide, 25c. yard,
two inches wide, 44c. yard,
three inches wide, 75c. yard,
four inches wide, $1 yard,
Yak Laces, 15c. to 96c. yard,
Thread Laces, from 5c. yard up,
Valenciennes Laces, 2c. to 96c.,
Linen Laces, from $1 yard up,
At KINZEY'S.

Brussels Nets, 25c. yard.
Silk Veil Grenadines, 25c. yard.
Hamburgs from auction.

Pretty patterns, 3c., 6c., 8c., 9c. yard.
Extra work, 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
Wide and fine work, 18c., 22c., 25c.
3 inches wide, 28c., 31c., 34c., 39c.
Double bands, worked, 15c. to 39c.
Rufflings and Tuckings, 3c. to 15c.,
AT KINZEY'S.

Neck Rufflings, 6c., 10c., 12½c. up.
Linen Collars, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.,
AT KINZEY'S.

Silk Ties, 15c., 25c., 31c., 39c. up.
Polka Dot Ties at 25c.
Silk Windsor Ties, 25c.
Large Silk Handkerchiefs, 29c.
Swiss Carved Goods.

Photo and Picture Frames.
Silver Plated Ware.

Toilet Articles, full assortment.
Birds and Cages.

Bronzed and Oxidized Goods.
Fans, all the new styles.

Bags, Belts, and Portemonnaies.
Buttons, all the new styles.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Jewelry in all styles.

Chromos, large variety,
AT KINZEY'S.

Bargains in Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', gentlemen's, and misses',
AT KINZEY'S.

Swiss and Jaconet Muslins.
Lawns, piques, and dimities.
Fancy Muslins, very low
AT KINZEY'S.

Black Dress Silks, 75c. to $2 25.
Bonnet Silk, 62c. yard up.
Ladies' Underwear.

Ruffled and Tuck Skirts, 58c.
Worked and Tuck Skirts, 75c.
Dressing Sacques, 96c. up.
Night Robes, from $1 up.
Drawers, hemmed and tucked, 47c. up.
Pretty trimmed Chemise, 69c. up.
Opening a full line of finely made and trimmed goods for ladies and misses, low.
AT KINZEY'S.

Spring Hosiery, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, and boys, very low.
Glove Department.

Real Jouvin Kid Gloves, 50c. pair.
Real Trefouse Kid Gloves, 92c. pair.
Two-button Kid Gloves, 50c. pair.
Fine Buck Gauntlets, ladies', 69c.
One-button Kid Gloves, 31c. pair.
Gentlemen's Reynier Dogskin Gloves, 96c.
Misses' Genuine Kids, 69c.
Our Addie two-button Glove, 50c.
Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, 75c., 89c. pair.
Goods at Wholesale,
Less than jobbers' prices.

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Corner 9th st,
Corner below A. T. Stewart's.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON

ARE OPENING DAILY NEW SPRING GOODS,

NEW GROS GRAIN RIBBONS.
Cheapest Sash Ribbons in the City!
TRIMMING AND DRESS SILKS,
500 dozens of WINDSOR and other NECK-TIES, at 20 and 25 cents.
IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW FANCY GOODS.
Another lot of HAMBURG EDGINGS "still cheaper,"
1,000 DOZENS OF CORSETS—A SPECIALTY.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS, KID GLOVES.

All the new shades of our popular BUTTON GLOVE at 90 cents.
New pairs given when they rip or tear. WARRANTED.
1,000 dozens ONE BUTTON, 45 cents pair.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st., fifth block east from the Bowery.
Five minutes' ride from corner Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses st. cars stop at the door.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Grand Opening of our
NEW DEPARTMENT.
We shall have on exhibition
on TUESDAY MORNING, March 17,
our stock of

CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE.

CHINA ... GLASS

We have fitted up a room one hundred feet long for this new department, consisting of a full assortment of white and decorated

DINNER SETS,

TEA SETS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
TOILET SETS,
both of French and English manufacture,
BELGIAN and
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
MAJOLICA WARE,
and every article that can be found in a first-class and complete crockery store.
GLASSWARE CUT,
and INITIALS
and MONOGRAMS DESIGNED to order.
on the premises, by the first artists in the country.
WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY of decorating and designing Monograms on China to order, also of decorating China with

Photographs.

We have also greatly enlarged our

PLATED

SILVERWARE

DEPARTMENT.
These Goods we warrant all of first quality, plated on nickel, and we shall sell them from 10 to 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway,

ARE OFFERING
ROMAN RIBBONS, SILK SCARFS, SILK SQUARES in white, white and colored, and solid,
TO WHICH THEY CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

REMOVING MAY 1.
Everything reduced to make room for an entirely new stock.
Closing prices for thirty days.
Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces, Black Yak Laces, at half price.
Real Point, Valenciennes, Cluny, &c.
1,000 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Llama Lace Sacques.
Llama Lace Shawls, Fichus, &c.
Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Lace Handkerchiefs.
[illegible] WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION!—TO FAMILIES WANTING RESPECTABLE help, I will say that we do not always have on hand servants of every nationality, but do have as good an assortment of both Protestant and Catholic to select from as any place in this City. Please call and see. CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A WIDOW OF AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, COMPELLED by necessity to exert her abilities for a living, would like to superintend the house of an honorable gentleman; one or two children not objected to; comfort and order insured. Address F. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD like to meet with a first-class American family, to wait on lady or grown children and sew; understands cutting and fitting; would like to travel; good City references. Address for two days Madame N. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some Germans, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, well recommended. Can be seen at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready to suit all.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants for all capacities constantly found at the German Bureau, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.; also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c. M. LOWE.

ALL FAMILIES

Desiring first-class servants will have their orders promptly filled at JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, a large selection of competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LADY WISHES COPYING OR WRITING of any description to do at home. Address Miss C., No. 313 West 23d st., New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young girl, who is very neat and orderly; understands her duties thoroughly; is also a nice family seamstress; will assist with the waiting if desired; has also a good recommendation as nurse; is very willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT chamber-maid, waitress, or to assist at any other work; City or country; country preferred; has select references; is very neat, active, strong, and willing. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a competent waitress; would like a place in a private family; has first-class City reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for E. P.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a genteel Spanish girl, who speaks good English, and is a good-natured girl; has first-class references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl in a private family; would assist in other work; good City reference. Call or address Annie, No. 137 7th av., second floor front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very neat, respectable young woman; is a good cook and a good bread and biscuit maker; is also an excellent washer and ironer; bears the highest recommendations from last employer, who can be seen; wages moderate in a good family. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best of references; no objection to the country in the Summer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for A.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, &c.; bones and lards in superior style; also makes pastry; would like a place in a private family; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A MEAT AND pastry cook, who would assist with the washing, a situation in a family or boarding-house; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—BY a thoroughly competent woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; in the country, where she will have a good home; wages moderate; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, German, and American cooking in all its branches thoroughly; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NEW-England girls, trained to habits of industry and neatness; one for cook, the other for chamber-maid; washing together; are good-tempered and obliging; will study their employer's interest; City or county. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AMERICAN woman, as first-class cook in a small private family; understands meats, soups, baking, and pastry in all their branches; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK.—BY ENGLISH WOMAN; IS THOROUGHLY capable of taking entire charge; is also a good laundress; has very satisfactory references; will go to City or country; is good disposition; desirous to please; Can be seen at Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a very respectable young woman; very good cook; lived in the best families; very neat in person and work; sober, honest, obliging, &c.; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—ANY FAMILY IN WANT OF A THOROUGHLY capable and trustworthy Scotch Protestant cook, who has best of reference, is clean, good tempered, obliging, and understands her business thoroughly, call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS all kinds of good family cooking, and willing to do the coarse washing; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with excellent City and other references; bones, lards, hot, cold, and all kinds of entrées, gelatines, and jellies. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; excellent pastry and dessert cook; best City references. Call at No. 570 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A PRIVATE family, as cook; understands meats, game, soup, and pastry; has four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 202 West 25th st., below 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED MAN COOK; expert at his business; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 4 Dunham's place, 33d st., near 6th av., front room, top floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; expert at baking, pastry, jellies, ice-creams, desserts, &c.; excellent City reference. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; will assist with washing; or as chamber-maid and laundress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—AND TO WASH AND IRON, OR HOUSE-work; City or country; by a tidy, competent, obliging girl, with good City reference. Can be seen at the Agency, No. 69 4th av. No charges.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook; has no objection to the country. Call on or address No. 152 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 343 West 18th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; has several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 210 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes work in families by the day. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 215 West 31st st., in the store.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY (widow) of culture and experience desires a position as house-keeper in a widower's family, hotel, or boarding-house. Address Mrs. L. D., Box No. 227 *Times* Office, for three days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper, where her services are an equivalent for comfortable rooms for herself and son. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a good plain cook; will wash and iron, and has no objection to be useful in any part of the house; will work for moderate wages in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD SERVANT TO DO house-work; is a good washer and ironer and bread-maker; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Clark & Tilford's grocery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; does up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and would assist with the chamber-work if required; has the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for A. D.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable; an excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting and polishing; would assist in chamber-work; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; wishes family washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS laundress, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
O'DELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; is a professional hair-dresser and dress-maker; very best testimonials; if required would assist with children. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Swiss Protestant middle-aged woman; is a first-class seamstress and thoroughly understands the care of small and growing children; has references from the first families in this City. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, who is very fond and careful of children; will assist with the chamber-work, or make herself otherwise useful in any part of the house; will work for moderate wages where she will have a good home; well recommended. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an excellent seamstress and very fond of children, and would act as maid if required; can furnish the very best of reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANTS' NURSE; first-class and reliable in every respect; can take full charge from birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., or address by letter.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is thoroughly competent and has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT German girl, to take care of children and do sewing or chamber-work; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT (SCOTCH) YOUNG woman as infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; has one year's City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; thoroughly understands the care of children; would take care of baby from its birth, or would travel; satisfactory reference. Apply to A. L., care Mrs. Wangland, No. 445 West st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, OF good education, as nurse, and valet or nurse to a gentleman; best City references. Address Nurse, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A VERY CAPABLE NORWEGIAN GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid, &c.; will make herself useful; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; is strictly honest and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 260 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED ENGLISH Protestant woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk two months old. Call at No. 349 West 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT seamstress and ladies' or misses' waiting-maid, &c.; will take charge of their rooms, or assist with light chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to wait on a lady; can dress hair, and has considerable knowledge of dress-making; excellent reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR parlor-maid in a first-class family; is a neat, tidy Scotch Protestant young girl, with the best of City references. To be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; very best City reference; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; or will do chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 315 East 31st st., near 2d av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, with good testimonials, in a first-class private family, or steward in a hotel. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRY, POULTRY, Dairy, &c., (with rooms to live in.)—By an Irish Protestant man and wife, age thirty years, no children; man can care and drive horses, assist in gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a good laundress, nice butter-maker, and can care poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT man, aged thirty-five years, who is experienced in driving; either City or country; is a good groom; keeps his turn-out in nice order; will furnish the most satisfactory City and country reference. Address or call on J. Bourk till suited, at Wood Brothers & Co., No. 1,350 Broadway, corner 36th st.

COACHMAN AND IN-DOOR SERVANT—Cook, Washer, and Ironer.—By a quiet, respectable man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can also wait on table, tend door, build fires, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duty; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. or Coachman, No. 628 Broadway, at Mr. Demorest's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; understands the care of horses and training them in every manner; excellent driver; very careful; willing to make himself generally useful; good home preferred to high wages; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, Protestant, single, as coachman and groom; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; also, can treat horses in diseases of any kind; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. C. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is sober, willing, and obliging, which best reference will testify; can milk if required. Address E. N., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man with the best of City and country reference as to sobriety and capability; six years in his last place. Address Coachman, Box No. 102 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; City or country; excellent references. Address J. P., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN AGED twenty-six years; is an experienced driver and groom; either City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY married man; small family; good groom; careful driver; unexceptionable City and country references. Call or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is entirely competent in every respect; has satisfactory reference. Address M. B., care Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; two years' good City reference. Can be seen at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 232 5th av., corner of 27th st., or address W. E. P.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN (SINGLE) in City or country; many years' experience with race horses; best of reference; three years' experience in this City. Address H. B., No. 203 West 17th st., near 7th av.

FARMER.—EXPERIENCED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant married man, aged forty years; prefers a stock or dairy farm, as he thoroughly understands all branches in that line; also is practical in all other branches of farming, machinery, sowing seed, draining, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FARMER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, DAIRY, &c.—By a German and wife, age twenty-four years, no children; man can do farm-work, plain gardening, milk, take care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; wife can do general house-work, make butter, care poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—DAIRY AND Poultry.—By a Scotch Protestant married couple aged forty-seven years; man is a thorough farmer, a good gardener, and understands horses well; wife can take care of milk, make butter, raise poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM HAND.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WHO understands all kinds of plain farming, &c.; would like a place where he can make himself generally useful, either on a farm or a gentleman's place, at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Deutsches Arbeiter Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man; understands his business thoroughly; also, plain gardening, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for S.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and laying out a place; best City reference from last employer. Address A. F. S., at the seed store, No. 15 John st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED 25 years, who can take care of hot and green houses, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable gardening, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL GARDENER—Scotch, married—will be open for an engagement 1st April. Address Practical Gardener, Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly in all its branches; has held first-class places in Europe and this country; sixteen years in the business; references as to ability. Address S. R., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY AN [illegible] lishman; married, one child; first-class [illegible] from present employer. Address F. C. R., Box No. [illegible] *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED; NO children; age thirty years; understands the management of green and store houses, graperies, and all kinds of gardening; three years' reference from last place; wishes a situation accordingly. Address [illegible], seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; is willing to take care of a cow or horse; good references. Address G. Hardwick, Bergen Point Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; aged forty; understands his business in all its branches; three years' good references. Address E. Mathews, Bergen Point Post Office, N. J.

NURSE, OR ATTENDANT TO A SICK OR AN INVALID gentleman, where a reader, who is a Protestant, may be preferred; best private and medical reference. Address Denny, No. 313 East 93d st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—COMPETENT FARMER, Scotch; disengaged; no family; best recommendations. Call at No. 67 Nassau st., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

VALET, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, TO travel in Europe with a family or invalid gentleman, as nurse and valet. Address Present Employer, No. 337 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful in a private family; can do up salads in superior style; unexceptional reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class reference, which will bear strict investigation. Address J. J., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has nearly two years' reference from former place; is neat, tidy, and nice-looking. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; understands his business thoroughly, and has excellent City references. Apply at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTESTANT man, who understands his duties and is perfectly reliable; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business thoroughly; does not speak much English. Address A. F., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter and coachman, not speaking English; country preferred; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 159 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION in any capacity; is of good business habits and speaks English fluently. Address A. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, TRES RECOMMANDÉE, désirerait se placer dans une famille Américaine, qui s'en voyagerait en Europe pour accompagner des jeunes demoiselles. S'adresser à Mme. Golard & Co., No. 525 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY OF FIFTEEN OR SIXTEEN years of age, who writes a good hand, is ready at figures, and resides with his parents, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware establishment. Address, stating reference and age, in handwriting of applicant, M. W. & CO., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, ONE who understands every branch of her department; a middle-aged person preferred; very best of City references required. Apply at No. 161 Madison av., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A VALET WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; first-class references required. Address by letter, THOS. P. MEDLEY, Union League Club, New-York.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL DRY goods business wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Christie sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH E. GAY, plaintiff, against GEORGE ARENTS, Francis A. Artault, William Belden, Simeon Baldwin, Jr., John Bloodgood, Edward H. Bonner, John Bonner, John L. Brownell, Philip Bruns, Henry Clews, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., R. [illegible] Egerton, William M. Earle, Robert S. Elliott, G. [illegible] Furman, James Gandolfo, Henry S. Germond, Charles A. Grymes, Gilbert L. Haight, individually, and as President of the New-York Mining Stock Board; Samuel B. Hard, Albert G. Heminway, Henry C. Hepburn, Robert M. Hendon, Henry L. Horton, E. [illegible] R. Ketchum, Rufus W. King, Cyrus J. Lawrence, De Witt C. Lawrence, Edward Livermore, Samuel F. Lockwood, H. [illegible] W. Low, John A. Lewis, R. [illegible] M. McJimsey, David Milliken, Samuel A. Mills, George D. Munroe, Charles G. Morris, individually, and as Secretary of the New-York Mining Stock Board; J. Wyman Morris, Fred Nathan, Isaac B. Newcombe, Albert H. Nicolay, John B. Norris, John O'Neil, William F. Owens, Joseph A. Patchen, Samuel W. Patchen, Augustus S. Peabody, George Phipps, W. [illegible] H. Phipps, Charles H. Pierce, John Pondir, Richard H. Rickard, Nathan W. Riker, J. Frank Rosenbaum, Benjamin B. Rorke, Salem T. Russell, Edward P. Selmser, Francis G. Saltonstall, Charles M. Stead, Philip H. Stevens, Robert Stuyvesant, Jacob Stout, John J. Thomas, Peter B. Taylor, H. A. Tucker, Coll J. Turner, Coe D. Tows, William R. Utley, Albert H. Vernam, W. [illegible] H. Wittingham, Robert Winthrop, E. [illegible] K. Willard, Henry S. Wilson, Henry Zavala, Mary L. Wainwright, Executrix, &c., of J. [illegible] H. Wainwright, deceased; Amelia Wolff, Executrix, &c., of Edward Wolff, deceased; George C. Dunbar, E. [illegible] W. Mitchell, and J. P. Robinson, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 45 William street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 19, 1874.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York Jan. 31, 1874. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
f16-1aw7wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, plaintiff, against THE A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Amasa Sprague, and William Sprague, Edward Wight, and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. —To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1873; on ten thousand dollars thereof, with interest from Jan. 1, 1874; on ten thousand dollars thereof, and with interest on ten thousand dollars thereof from Jan. 2, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 5, 1874.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—The complaint in the above action was duly filed on the 10th day of January, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the new Court-house in said City. DAVIES & WORK,
f9-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JULIA H. BILLINGS and EDWARD J. CHAFFEE, as Executors of the last will and testament of James M. Billings, deceased, plaintiffs, against OTIS T. HALL, and Sarah E. Hall, his wife, Charles J. Sprague, James D. Ray, Fernando De Castro, and Mary De Castro, his wife, (the name Mary being a fictitious name used to designate her, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) James Mahon, James D. Fish, and Frederick Bill, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 4 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1874.
DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1874.—Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1874.
mh2-1aw6mM DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HORATIO EAGLE, plaintiff, against ANNA M. T. SMYTH, and WILLIAM B. SMYTH, her husband, and JOHN PERRY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1874.
JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1874.
JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh2-1aw6wM* No. 62 Wall street.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HENRY [illegible], plaintiff, against PAULINE BOURGOINE, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $100, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible] 26, 1874.

The complaint herein was filed Feb. 17, 1874. [illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Les Huguenots, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Rivals—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Dora Goldthwaite.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Colleen Bawn—Mr. Dion Boucicault.

STADT THEATRE.—Il Trovatore, (German Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Four Lovers and The Conscript—The Martinetti Family.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Marie Aimée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Charity—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Moonlight—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY. — Grand Promenade Concert—Miss Liebhart, Mr. Lumbard, Mr. Arbuckle, and a Military Band.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

For Sale.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* Times *Office.*

We suppose Congress will get to business again to-day. We hope it will do so in reality as well as in name. The interests of all classes in the country are suffering from the procrastination and hesitation of Congress. The sentiment of the country on the subject is becoming aroused. The people are, in the plain language of the farm and the shop, "sick of backing and filling." The House of Representatives now has before it two definite financial measures from its principal committees on that class of subjects. Why cannot they be acted on? If members could realize the effect their everlasting delay is having on the public mind, we think they would find it in their hearts to cultivate a proper spirit very promptly.

Doubtless the committee having in charge the mass-meeting on finance desire to make it as influential as possible. In that case they would do well to suppress Mr. Ethan Allen. That gentleman is not likely to bring them any strength. The faction with which he was connected during the Greeley campaign was not a good school to graduate from into the conspicuous management of a respectable movement, such as we suppose the present one to be. If Allen is to be prominent in this, people will suspect the genuineness of the whole thing. Besides, Allen's history as counsel for the informer in the Phelps, Dodge & Co., case (was he counsel on the other side at the same time?) is another reason why he should be given a back seat. The names of such men as Messrs. Cowdin, Sherman and Jaffray, are good names; but if Allen's is to be associated with them, it will be hard work to persuade the public that the other gentlemen really have anything to do with the meeting.

The Springfield *Republican* darts upon a subject which is pretty sure at some time or other to make a good deal of talk. We refer to that very gross swindle known as the "Emma Mine." There can be no longer any doubt that this was a shameful robbery of the confiding foreign speculator, although Minister Schenck's name *did* "indorse" it, and helped to float it in the market. The *Republican*, however, deals solely with Prof. Silliman's connection with the affair, concerning which many ugly stories are afloat. A scandal of this kind may be hushed up for a time, but only for a time—the truth is bound to come out at last. But for Prof. Silliman's report, the Emma Mine would not have been so easily "placed" in a foreign market, and it has been said that he was very well paid for his trouble. The Springfield *Republican* observes:

> "It is not very likely, however, that Prof. Silliman's part in this history would have been challenged at all, certainly not at home, save for the fact that he had been unfortunate to say the least in previous reports on mining properties, and that his much-bruited indorsement of the petroleum discoveries in California, some years ago, was the occasion of a good many confiding people at the East investing hard-earned money in delusive oil companies of that region. The suspicions and complaints that have gathered around Prof. Silliman from these experiences, and the seeming indifference of himself and friends to them, have doubtless made the public only too ready to believe evil of him in this Utah business."

The suspicions in regard to Prof. Silliman's conduct may be very unjust, but it seems to be a case calling for explanation, and Prof. Silliman cannot afford to postpone that explanation.

In the addresses made to the meeting held in Faneuil Hall on Saturday, while the remains of Mr. Sumner were approaching the city, there were one or two incidental features of immediate interest to the people of Massachusetts. One was the account given by Mr. Dana of the first election of Mr. Sumner to the Senate, and his steady refusal to influence, by word or act, the choice of the Legislature. If the State should insist that Mr. Sumner's successor should have an equally upright and delicate sense of political honor, it would do itself a great service. Another incident was the reading of a letter by Mr. Hale from Mr. Sumner, written in 1860, which closed with a reference to the duty of Massachusetts in the crisis then impending, and the words, "I count upon the Governor." The application of the words to the present condition of Massachusetts politics, and to the preparation of Gen. Butler to "capture" the State next year, was instantly recognized. We suspect the Faneuil Hall mourners will not furnish many partisans for Mr. Butler.

Neither party in Connecticut appears to be much in earnest in the political contest which ends with the election on the first Monday in April; but there is yet time for both to do much effective work. We hope the Republicans will not fail to make the utmost use of the few days which remain to them. They were defeated last year solely by the dissensions in their ranks, and since the utmost harmony now exists in the party, they should achieve a decisive victory. The result in New-Hampshire proves the necessity for hard work, and it should not be wanting in Connecticut. If the issues of the contest are fully placed before the people, a Republican success is assured. A defeat would be a national misfortune, in the encouragement it will give the Democracy to persist in maintaining that persistent political organization which is a constant menace to the peace and prosperity of the country.

There have been some specimens of gush lately in the New-York *Tribune* which are too good to be lost to the world, and as the circulation of that journal is now very limited, we gladly give them the benefit of a wider publicity. The sad event of last week—the death of Mr. Sumner—was naturally made the occasion for a great outpouring of the commodity in question. Thus, on Thursday we were told that no hand is "stretched forth to catch the torch which drops from the failing grasp of the great athlete fallen by the way," and that Mr. Sumner's life "has no contrasts, no *brusque returns*." Why athletes should be required to carry torches we do not know, and still less are we able to surmise what "brusque returns" in a man's life may happen to be. On Saturday, the scribe touched upon the wickedness of the Republican Party with his usual dexterity, and informed us that the people are hesitating between "the appalling evils of the existing régime and the possibly greater which the other alternative threatens." The moral of this observation doubtless lies in the application thereof. It was further announced that the "calling off for God or Baal in the Republican Israel cannot be long delayed." Finally, it was said: "Never sat party ties so lightly; never was occasion so ripe; the time calls for a leader; who answers?" Can there be any doubt on the latter point? We think we hear the answer, and it comes from the melodious voice of a great genius who helped to inveigle Mr. Greeley into the "Republican-Democratic" disaster, and now applies the intellect of a stage-struck school-girl to the solution of problems in public affairs.

There is recent proof that the Virginia Democrats still burn in effigy whoever happens to disagree with them on a political question. Only a few weeks ago Gen. Kemper was installed as Governor of the State amid the plaudits of the Democrats who elected him, and they are now burning him in effigy because he has vetoed the Petersburg charter. Judging from their action, it might be supposed that this bill was framed in the interests of the people, but the very reverse was the fact. It took away the right of local self-government from the citizens of Petersburg, because the majority happened to be Republicans, and for this reason Gov. Kemper vetoed it. He committed an unpardonable sin in Democratic estimation, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that his course has been approved by all reflecting citizens of his State. Bitter partisans are doing their best to bring him into public odium, but with his admirable veto message before the people, he need not fear their efforts. He has, in spite of the angry opposition of his own party, been true to the pledges upon which he was elected, and in so doing has rendered a great service to his State and country. With such a man as Gov. Kemper at the head of affairs, the perfect pacification of Virginia is a question of but a short time.

It is a curious ground on which the principal opposition to funding the canal debt now rests—namely, that the amendment providing for the measure makes future taxation for the enlargement of the canals impracticable. That should not, we should say, make the proposition very unpopular. Those most familiar with the canals say that no enlargement of them is required, and that if they are simply completed on the existing plan they will do all that can be asked of them for years. Certainly the Republican Party, which is committed by repeated pledges to the funding amendment, cannot now abandon it on the ground that it will be a check to unnecessary taxation.

We publish several letters this morning which show that the merchants of this City are not disposed to submit any longer to the demands of the Permit Bureau. The ordinance under which this bureau exists is a most oppressive one, and the suggestion that the Police should be required to keep the sidewalks clear is worthy of attention. This plan would result in much greater benefit to the public, and would not subject the merchants to any unnecessary taxation or hindrance. The Common Council should abolish the Permit Bureau, which annoys the merchants without being of the slightest use to the public by clearing the sidewalks.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

It is not surprising that the Democrats should be eager to embrace every occasion to criticise the Republican Party. That is their business, and if the criticism is based on facts and guided by sound principles, no one will find fault with it, or reject it because of its source. For this kind of criticism there is a real necessity, and if it could proceed from a genuine opposition party, threatening the party in power with overthrow if a case were made out before the people, then certainly it would be the more effective. The country would be greatly served, and the Republican Party would not be the loser. But is the Democratic Party capable of rendering such service? Is it in a position to give weight to its criticism? Is the criticism it offers candid and reasonable, and does the party offer any adequate remedy for the evils which undoubtedly exist? These are questions which the Democratic leaders will hardly be able to answer with any degree of confidence. If reform in the National Government is to wait until they are able to bring it about, it will wait a great while. They seem to have determined to leave that task to those who care to take it up inside the Republican Party. This will not prevent the task being accomplished; but it is obvious that it is to a certain extent a miscarriage in the working of representative institutions when the country fails of a legitimate opposition party, and has to look to a section of the party in power to supply the want.

That this is the condition of things in the United States at the present moment, we do not think any candid observer will deny. We should be glad to have any one who does deny it point out for us any considerable service rendered to the cause of sound government by the Democratic Party since the opening of the present session of Congress. We confess that we cannot ourselves recall one. On the contrary, the Democratic record may be described by a paraphrase of a familiar criticism—What is in it that is good is of little consequence, what is in it that is of consequence has not been good. Has it contributed anything of value to the discussion of current questions? We should say not. One or two of its Senators have made able speeches on the financial question—notably, Senator Bayard, of Delaware—but the views of these have been opposed by other Democratic Senators. On all other questions the Democrats are silent or at loggerheads. One of the most important matters that Congress had to take up at this session was the administration of the Treasury, the methods at once of raising and expending the revenues. How much have the Democrats done for the country in reference to this question? We do not ask what measures they have proposed. Measures, of course, must come from the party in power. But what criticisms or suggestions have they made?

Let any one read the speeches of Mr. Fernando Wood, who is their expressly selected leader in the House, and then make up his own mind. Wood's speeches do not rise to the dignity of a moderately good stump oration. They are elaborately ignorant; they are rambling and without point; they are full of cheap abuse; and they are hopelessly confused. Probably no one expects anything better of him. Mr. Wood has the cunning of a ward politician, and the morals of a freeman by right of the statute of limitations; but these are not calculated to shine even among Democratic Congressmen. If Wood's failures were his own only, it would be of the slightest possible consequence. But it is more than that. It is the failure of the leader of the opposition. The farrago of impudent falsehood and pure folly that he gives us is the measure of the capacity of his party to aid in the Government. Nor is the party much better off in the other House. Mr. Thurman, its avowed leader there, is a gentleman the opposite of Wood in purity of character, and he is of acknowledged ability. But politically he, like his colleagues, is at sea. There are no accepted principles for him to expound. His ambition is not a spur, for he can never be sure of his following. It is rather a drag. He dare not go beyond a rôle that a demagogue could fill as well, for fear that his party will desert him. He is powerless, and, like all other able Democrats, stands on one side and waits for some tide that shall carry the Republicans out, and him and his friends in. This is what the party is doing in regard to Louisiana, for instance. All the discussion that has taken place, and that is of any value, has been sustained by Republicans on both sides. The New-York *World*, with its usual genius for blundering, has been egging on the Democrats in Congress to side with Mr. Carpenter; but, so far, they have not had the courage to follow even this advice. They have done nothing—probably waiting, as their fashion is, till the way opens for the worst possible mistake. Then, doubtless, they will make it.

We do not exaggerate the helplessness of the Democratic Party. Our readers could see it if we did. They would have no difficulty in perceiving what the party could do if it could do anything. But it has neither measures nor men to offer. We have never hesitated to point out to our own party that it cannot live on the past. The Democracy can do so still less. If the country will not trust the Republicans because they have done much heretofore, it will not any more readily trust the Democrats who have failed in everything. All parties live for the present and the immediate future. What the Democratic Party is we know. What it will be in 1876 is beyond conjecture. But the people will certainly not listen to it, until they know what can be expected from it, and are sure that it is to be better than it has been in the past or is now.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND MERCHANTS.

A report has appeared in the columns of the New-York *Bulletin*, an excellent commercial paper, which well deserves attention. It describes an interview between a reporter of the *Bulletin* and Mr. H. B. Claflin, in reference to an alleged oppression on the part of the Custom-house officials toward merchants. Mr. Claflin was asked whether he had not been a victim of the "impositions of Government." He said he had not. "I have no hardships to complain of, except it be that I am undersold by merchants who enter goods at an undervaluation." This is not quite the kind of grievance that Mr. Schultz referred to in his speech before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington. Mr. Claflin further expressed the opinion that if the system of moieties and informers' fees is abandoned by the Government, some other equally stringent system will have to be adopted, "because it is impossible for an honest merchant to compete with the goods that are now entered at an undervaluation. Instead of abolishing these safeguards," continued the merchant, "they should be made more stringent; otherwise legitimate trade will be driven from the City."

We have also been much struck with the following brief but suggestive remarks, and we believe that our readers will be similarly impressed with them. They are, to say the least, very curious:

> "Have you never come in conflict with the Custom-house?" asked the reporter.
>
> "No, Sir," replied Mr. Claflin; "and I think you will find that Mr. A. T. Stewart's and the experience of many other prominent merchants is the same as mine. We pay our duties properly, and value our goods correctly, and hence never have any trouble."
>
> "Were you not asked to go to Washington?" asked the reporter.
>
> "Mr. Jackson S. Schultz wrote me asking me to go; but I thought the gentleman had been carried away by his enthusiasm, and having no particular grievance to relate, I did not go."
>
> Reporter—You have no sympathy, then, with the present investigation?
>
> Mr. Claflin—I think there are two sides to the question, and that each should be heard impartially. If the evils complained of really do exist, let them be corrected; but I think the merchants are entitled to very stringent laws to protect their interests from those who smuggle and undervalue their invoices. If the Government should take $270,000 from a firm upon a mere technical irregularity, it is certainly a great hardship to bear; but the firm should not have paid the money until after a judicial investigation. That this amount has been paid would seem to be a fact. Understand, (continued Mr. Claflin,) I have no idea that the head of any prominent firm would connive to defraud the Government revenues; but you must recollect that all large houses have a number of junior partners, whose profits are small, and who might endeavor to increase them, even at the expense of the firm. In this or some other way frauds are committed, and some means must be adopted to prevent them.

It will not do to say in reply to all this that the great house of Claflin & Co. is in the pay of the Custom-house, or that Mr. Claflin is a Custom-house "organ," or that he does not know what he is talking about. It is evident that he speaks with much greater information on the subject than most of the persons who testified before the Ways and Means Committee, and that he has disclosed that "other side" of the question which we have long been asking about in these columns.

> "The greatest hardship," he said, "that honest merchants have to bear is the fact that they are undersold by those who pay no duties at all, or less than they should, and the Government certainly owes it to itself and the community that every safeguard be taken to prevent fraud."
>
> Reporter—What do you think, then, of the testimony taken before the committee?
>
> Mr. Claflin—Most of it has come from interested parties, and it would be well to examine it before taking any action. I am not particularly in favor of the moiety system, but before it is abolished something should be proposed to take its place, and I think merchants would conserve their own interests best if they would ask for additional and more stringent regulations, instead of seeking the abolition of those now in existence.

We leave these statements to be well considered by all our readers. On the same day they were published in the *Bulletin*, an article appeared in the New-York *Tribune* dealing with the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. in a way which we should think that firm would regret. We quote a passage—the italics appearing in the original:

> "And now comes the question, Why did innocent men pay $271,000 instead of going into court and proving their innocence? That, too, we think is made clear. *They never knew with what they were charged.* From beginning to end they were subjected to a system of terrorizing. * * * They compromised for a sum which, large as it was, they could afford to pay, rather than risk the loss of everything by an open fight."

"They never knew with what they were charged." But if they knew that they were innocent of all offenses, why plead as for a favor to be allowed to pay the immense sum of $271,000? An innocent man may not know the precise charge against him, but he will not submit to the extortions of a black-mailer. He will say: "Do your best and your worst. I am not afraid of any inquiries you may cause to be instituted—my books are honestly kept, and will prove nothing against me. A lawsuit cannot injure me in public estimation so much as the knowledge that I paid $271,000 as the price of evading an open investigation." What had a perfectly upright firm to fear from a lawsuit, and how could they have been subjected to a system of "terrorizing?"

These questions we ask with regret—they are forced upon us by the turn which the discussion has lately taken. We do not know whether Phelps, Dodge & Co. were innocent or not—what we cannot help feeling is that if they *were* innocent, they ought not to have paid $271,000, especially when that payment did not save them from the annoyance of publicity and the seizure of their books. All the harm that could have happened to them—supposing them to be innocent—*had* happened when they paid the money. According to their own story, they must have won the lawsuit—would not that have been an infinitely better result for the firm?

We only call attention in closing to the significant statement of the *Tribune*, that the firm "compromised for a sum which, large as it was, they could afford to pay, *rather than risk the loss of everything by an open fight.*" It seems to us that this is an absolutely fatal admission—one which injures Phelps, Dodge & Co. more than anything that we have yet seen.

STREET CLEANING.

Charlick's witnesses and Charlick himself having failed to make matters any better for the Street-cleaning Bureau, the investigation by the Assembly Committee on Cities appears to have come to an end with the condemnation of the bureau as wholly inefficient, if not thoroughly corrupt. The public will have no doubt whatever on this point when it is remembered that the evidence by which it has been established has been furnished by the bureau itself. Thorne and Charlick have been the most valuable witnesses for the people against their own administration of an important public trust. Thorne proved that the streets are not cleaned, and that there is no likelihood that the bureau will do any better in the future. He also proved that he has only a very distant acquaintance with the duties with which he is charged, and that his management has been marked by a looseness which would be incredible without his own admission. Charlick has proved that his lots at Newtown Creek were filled at the public expense, and that he has not taken the trouble to keep himself informed as to the contracts entered into by the bureau, nor to collect what might be due to the City upon them.

The committee is now about to enter upon the most important and arduous portion of its labors in the preparation of its report upon the testimony which has been taken. We have placed this testimony fully before our readers from day to day. The committee begins its task with the knowledge that all the facts with which it has to deal are known to the people. It also knows that the present street-cleaning system has been utterly condemned by these facts in the public judgment. It will therefore have no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the present system cannot be continued. Any other decision, than this upon this point would be contrary to all the evidence in the case, and in plain disregard of the public interests. If the committee had taken the evidence in secret it might have been possible to make some compromise by which the bureau would be left under the present control, but as the case stands before the people the issue must be fairly met and a verdict rendered in accordance with popular judgment. We may assume, then, that the report of the committee will be against the continuance of the bureau; but having reached this point, its chief difficulty will be to provide a substitute.

All systems of street-cleaning in this City have been failures, and the committee has no easy task in devising a method that will prove satisfactory to the public. It is beyond question that the work would be admirably done by the present Board of Health, and that it properly belongs to that department. But Prof. Chandler, speaking for the board, refuses to undertake the work, and gives reasons for the refusal which will probably be deemed conclusive by the Legislature. He says, and with much truth, that this business would bring a political pressure upon the Board of Health which would cripple it in its more legitimate functions. We cannot afford any such result as that. It has been suggested that the work shall be given out in several contracts, the City being divided into districts for that purpose, and that the supervision of these contracts shall be placed in the Health Board. It is urged, in behalf of this plan, that there would be no "patronage" in the work, and with the enforcement of properly guarded contracts in the hands of the Health Board we might fairly hope for clean streets. Another plan is to create a Street-cleaning Commission, and it has some strong advocates, who doubtless hope for places under it. This City is already overburdened with Commissioners, and to create a new set who would be sure to perpetuate the inefficient street-cleaning which has caused so much complaint, would be wholly inexcusable. It would be far worse than to let the whole City in one contract, placing the supervision in the Police Commissioners; and this plan, we may be sure, would not do any better than the existing method.

The several plans which we have named have been suggested during the course of the investigation, and while condemning some of them we do not wish to be understood as advocating either. The task of finding a substitute for the Street-cleaning Bureau belongs to the Assembly Committee. The public only demand that there shall be a substitute, and a better condition of affairs would be hoped from almost any one which the committee might select. The investigation has been conducted with such ability and zeal, that the public trusts the committee to reach a proper conclusion.

GAS BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

The gas consumers of New-York and Brooklyn certainly cannot complain of a lack of attention to their complaints by the present Legislature. There are now as many as five bills under consideration, and there is a fair prospect that the number may be doubled before the end of the session. Mr. Donohue was the first in the field. His bill provides that the gas supplied to consumers in New-York and Brooklyn shall not be less than sixteen-candle power; that the price shall not exceed $2 per thousand feet; that the Mayors of both cities shall appoint inspectors whose duty it shall be to make tests from time to time, personally, or through their deputies, without the knowledge of the companies; and that any failure to comply with the law shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than $250 or more than $500.

Mr. Daly introduced the second bill. It gives the Mayor and Aldermen of this City power to go into the gas business on behalf of the tax-payers, "to fix the price, regulate the supply, and create the necessary offices." The third bill was introduced by Mr. Healy. It provides that gas companies which require deposits from consumers shall pay interest for the same at a rate not less than six per cent. per annum; that such deposits shall be placed in banks or trust companies, and that consumers shall not be deprived of gas for non-payment of accounts, without notice. Mr. McAfee assumed the responsibility for the fourth bill. This prohibits the several corporations engaged in gas manufacture in the Counties of New-York and Kings from charging some consumers more than others. It provides that while the price shall be uniform for all private consumers, companies may be at liberty to fix special rates for municipalities and buildings used for charitable, recreative, or public purposes. It also permits a reduction to be made to private individuals consuming large quantities. The penalty for violating the law is fixed at $50 for each one thousand feet overcharged, the same to be recoverable by action. The fifth bill was introduced by Mr. Lincoln on Thursday. It provides that the Mayor of New-York shall appoint a Commissioner of Illuminating Gas and Gas Meters, at a salary of $5,000 per annum; and that said Commissioner shall test the gas supplied to consumers; see that it is of good quality; and that he shall adopt all necessary means for protecting consumers against the frauds and extortions of companies.

Now, with the exception of the bill introduced by Mr. Daly, but for which he has disavowed responsibility, the bills are all, in their main features, unobjectionable. Mr. Donohue's bill is the most comprehensive, although it falls short of providing what is needed for the complete protection of consumers. In the matter of price it gives the relief required, and it is express in regard to the illuminating power. Every person who has taken an interest in the subject knows that gas can be sold at $2 per thousand cubic feet, and still leave a handsome profit to the manufacturers. It is not quite two weeks since the President of a New-York State company offered to supply the Government buildings in Washington at the rate of $1 per one thousand cubic feet. If he could realize a fair profit upon such a contract, is it not reasonable to suppose that $2 per thousand feet to private consumers would pay well? Mr. McAfee's bill is very good in its way, but there is nothing in it that could not be very easily added to Mr. Donohue's. The same remark applies to Mr. Healy's bill. It is notorious that more than one gas company is to-day running its works upon the capital supplied by consumers in the shape of deposits on meters. It is manifestly unfair that no interest should be paid upon such deposits. Should some member now introduce a bill covering everything required for the protection of consumers, it would be a great saving of time. If this course is not pursued, and the question is allowed to drag on until the end of the session, it may be difficult to convince consumers that potent influences have not been brought to bear in order to secure to the gas companies free scope for plunder during yet another year.

A BRAVE DEED.

The experience of the Philadelphia steamship *Pennsylvania* on her late trip from Europe was one of the most singular, as well as very nearly one of the most disastrous, on record. That the same sea which carried off the Captain should have swept into eternity the first and second officers was certainly an accumulation of misfortune which, short of absolute shipwreck, few crews are called on to suffer. That the third officer should, in this emergency, have proved incompetent, while the fourth officer was incapacitated by illness, furnished a coincidence of ill-luck which the dreariest of Cassandras could scarcely have prophesied. But, on the other hand, it was not more likely that this critical emergency should have found on board a man able and willing to take charge of the disabled ship and bring her safely into port.

As our readers already know, the name of this brave and fortunate substitute is C. L. Brady. He was third officer of the ill-fated *Atlantic*, and at the shipwreck of that vessel he distinguished himself by his courageous exertions on behalf of the drowning passengers. If we remember rightly, he is credited with being one of the first to perform the perilous feat of swimming from the wreck to the land with a rope around his waist, for the purpose of establishing a connection with the shore. We are glad to see that the owners of the *Pennsylvania* have appropriately recognized his services in saving their vessel, by a vote of thanks, and a more substantial compliment in the shape of a present of $1,000. It is right that acts like his should receive reward, and every encouragement of thanks and praise. The dangers of the sea, in spite of all that science can do toward their diminution, are too manifold and constant to permit us to slight the skill and courage which afford the best, indeed the only, safeguard against them.

But the incident brings to mind a want of which we have had occasion to speak before, and which has not yet been filled. That is the lack of a Humane Society, whose medal would be at once the fittest and most cherished reward for just such services as these, and the strongest stimulus to their repetition. The medal of the British Humane Society is one of the proudest decorations a seaman can wear. Some time since, we believe, the first steps were taken for the formation of a similar society here, but since then we have heard nothing of it. We trust the project has not been allowed to fall into neglect. Brave deeds are not so common that we can afford to neglect the doers of them, and for brave deeds upon the sea it is eminently fitting that a commercial people should have some organized plan of expressing their appreciation.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Gli Ugonotti" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, and "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata" and "Aida" will, in turn, be the operas during the remainder of the week. It should be remembered that in "Gli Ugonotti" M. Maurel to-night makes his last appearance at the Academy, previous to departing for Europe, Saturday next.

GERMAN OPERA.

Mme. Lucca being restored to health, the representations of German opera at the Stadt Theatre are to be resumed at once. This evening, "Der Troubadour," with Mme. Lucca as *Azucena*, is to be sung.

THOMAS' SYMPONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert of the present season is to take place at Steinway Hall Saturday evening next. Attention is particularly asked to the fact that with the approaching concert Mr. Thomas inaugurates public afternoon rehearsals, after the fashion of the Philharmonic, but with the difference that the rehearsals of his orchestra approach more closely to perfect performances than the best work of the older band. The programme for Saturday will be found below. It must not be forgotten that it will be recited in its entirety Thursday at 2 o'clock:

Overture, "Euryanthe"	Weber
"Eine Faust-Symphonie" In drei Characterbildern, (nach Gœthe.) For Grand Orchestra, Tenor and Chorus for Men's Voices. The Tenor Solo by Mr. J. Graff; Chorus by the Turner Liedertafel.	Liszt
Symphony No. 5, C minor, Op. 69	Beethoven

THE CONCERT SEASON.

Mr. Gilmore's Monday concert at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory this evening, promises to be particularly attractive. Mme. Liebhart and Mr. Lumbard will sing; Mr. Arbuckle will play the cornet, and a rich programme of orchestral music is to be interpreted by the band.... Miss Isabella Brush, who is about to depart for Europe, will give a concert at Steinway Hall Wednesday. Miss Brush and M. Maurel will sing, Mr. S. B. Mills and Miss Luckhardt are to be at the piano, and Mr. Verner, the violoncellist, will play.... "The English Glee Club of New-York" is to give a farewell concert on Wednesday evening at De Garmo's Hall, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue.

THE THEATRES.

At Wallack's "The Rivals" will be acted this evening. At Booth's Mr. Boucicault is to enter upon an engagement, the play to-night being "The Colleen Bawn." At the Grand Opera-house the Martinetti Family will appear in pantomime and ballet, and at Wood's Museum Mr. J. J. Wallace will perform in the drama, "A Man From America."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"Davy Crockett" is securing a large share of public approbation at Niblo's. There is little question that it is one of the best [illegible] produced in this country. Mr. Mayo was called before the front four times Saturday evening, and the curtain was raised three times on the scene with the wolves. At the conclusion of each act the large assemblage manifested genuine enthusiasm.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mme. Gueymard has signed a fresh engagement for three years with the French Opera at a salary of 55,000 francs per annum, as before. We are far, says *Galignani*, from the sums paid 200 years ago. On the 9th April, 1672, Gilbert and Lambert brought out *Les Peines et les Plaisirs de l'Amour*. Mlle. Brigogne, an artist then much in vogue, obtained such a success on the first performance, that the director, Lully, spontaneously raised her wages—as they were then called—to 1,800 livres per annum, which was an increase of about a third.... M. Lauro Rossi has been promoted to the grade of Commander of the Italian Crown, in recognition of the success of his *Contessa di Mons*.... Mlle. Boschetti, the danseuse, has just made her reappearance in the ballet of "Parthenope," at the San Carlo Theatre in Naples, after four or five years' absence from the stage. She has not lost any of her former grace and agility, and was loudly applauded.... A St. Petersburg letter mentions that the opera of "Life for the Czar," by the Russian composer Glinka, has just been performed in that city for the 403d time, its popularity showing no sign of abating.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A drama, which sins inordinately against the unities of time, place, and action, has been produced here at the Beaumarchais Theatre, its title being 'The Renegade Samuel.' This wonderful performance extends over eighteen centuries, for when the curtain rises the epoch represented on the stage is anterior to the taking of Jerusalem. Some of the men appear in ancient armor, while the Levites are clothed in white. During the prologue one personage is killed, a woman with disheveled locks rushes in, and, perceiving the dead body, makes her moan, brandishes a dagger, and plunges it apparently into her bosom. A tall person, with short hair, finds the unfortunate pair, falls on their dead bodies, and as the curtain descends the Archangel Gabriel appears, and overwhelms *Samuel*, the Israelite, with maledictions. This reminds one of the 'Wandering Jew.' The prologue passed in the year 70, and the first act opens in 1240, the scene being laid at Toulouse. The Governor of that place is assassinated by a galley-slave, but it is the Jew *Zaccharia* who is accused of the crime and executed. Between the first and second acts a period of 110 years is supposed to have elapsed, and the audience are transported to Algeria, to the Court of Rustang-Pasha, where the Levites, who were Knights of Malta in the second act, have been transformed into African warriors. The Jew in this act is named *Jacob*, and the curse of Gabriel is on him. He plays the part of *Virginius* to the *Appius Claudius* of Rustang-Pasha. *Jacob* is a slave of the tyrant, when a new odalisk is introduced into the seraglio. What is *Jacob's* horror to perceive that the victim is his own daughter. 'Our race is accursed,' he mutters, and he stabs his child; the pasha naturally has *Jacob* decapitated. When the fourth act commences 240 years more have passed, and we find ourselves in Antwerp, and the dusky warriors of the East have been transformed into burghers, who put out the eyes of one Simon, a clock-maker. Simon bewails his misfortune, whereupon the Archangel Gabriel appears, (not, of course, to Simon,) and says his race shall only suffer a few hundred years more. In the last act there is a good deal of dagger-work and poisoning, but in the midst of this indiscriminate slaughter a Jew arrives from Jerusalem with the glad tidings that a great nation has adopted the rights of man, and that the sufferings of the twelve tribes are at an end. *La grande nation* is, of course, France, which, on the breaking out of the revolution, accorded civil rights to Jews, Protestants, actors, and public executioners, in the same decree. At the end the Archangel Gabriel reappears and pardons the Jews."

A NEW HISTORICAL PLAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* supplies the following critique of Mr. Wills' new piece, now being acted in London:

"Mr. W. G. Wills has written for the Princess' Theatre a new historical play bearing the lengthy title of 'Mary Queen o' Scots; or, The Catholic Queen and the Protestant Reformer.' Queen Mary has hitherto appeared upon our stage in the French and Italian versions of Schiller's tragedy, presented during the brief visits to this country of Rachel and Ristori; in theatrical adaptations of *The Abbot*, of Sir Walter Scott, and in Banks' turgid old play of 'The Island Queens; or, The Death of Mary Queen of Scots,' which the famous Mrs. Oldfield first made popular, but which has now remained many years neglected. Mr. Wills, however, stands in no wise indebted to any of these earlier productions; but has founded his play upon events which have for the most part escaped the manipulation of other dramatists although Mr. Swinburne's 'Chastelard,' which is less perhaps to be viewed as a play than as a poem, deals with some portion of the theme of 'Mary Queen o' Scots.' Mr. Wills has limited himself to the more youthful years of the Queen's life. Upon the opening of the play she is found to be the widow of the French King, and on the point of quitting France for Scotland. *Darnley* is not introduced upon the scene, nor is his name once mentioned, and when the curtain descends *Mary* is left unprovided with a second husband. She is thus younger by some twenty years than the heroine of Schiller's tragedy, which exhibits the final imprisonment of the unfortunate Queen at Fotheringay, and her execution for her alleged complicity in Babington's treason. It is obvious that the more dramatic passages in Mary's history are not comprised in the period chosen by Mr. Wills for illustration upon the stage; and it must be added that he has made but unskillful use of the materials he has preferred to operate upon. 'Mary Queen o' Scots' suffers from its lack of incident and from an irksome sameness that pervades the whole play. The dramatist may be entitled to plead the historical nature of his subject in answer to the demand for a coherent story; but the absence of animation, interest, and effectiveness is not to be satisfactorily accounted for in this way. And Mr. Wills' views of history are certainly eccentric. In his tragedy of 'Charles I.' he labored to make *Cromwell* contemptible; in 'Mary Queen o' Scots' he has aimed at presenting *John Knox* in a ludicrous light. The 'Protestant Reformer' appears as a comic character speaking a broad Scottish dialect, such as is usually assumed by actors personating *Sir Pertinax McSycophant* or *Baillie Nicol Jarvie*. A peculiarity of this kind is hardly to be justified in a drama of poetic pretensions—otherwise *Macbeth* himself might be represented as afflicted with a North British accent. Further, *John Knox* is supposed to be, if not absolutely the lover of *Queen Mary*, still so inflamed an admirer of her beauty that he likens himself to *St. Anthony* yielding to temptation when, upon her solicitation, he interferes to protect her favorite *Chastelard* from the vengeful fury of a Protestant mob. The first meeting of *Knox* and *Mary* occurs in the second act, when, mounted on a white horse, she is about to enter Edinburgh; he denounces her as a Papist, and endeavors to incite the citizens to close the town gates against her. The play, indeed, consists mainly of long conversations, more or less polemical in tone, between the Queen and the Reformer, with occasional reference to the story of *Chastelard*. *Rizzio* is introduced as the *Queen's* Secretary, hardly yet aspiring to be her lover, and *Lord James Murray*, the *Queen's* brother, from time to time occupies the stage. *Chastelard's* love for *Mary* is set forth at some length, although it completely fails to prove interesting in representation, while the condemnation and execution of the lover move sympathy in a very slight degree. By the time, however, that this the catastrophe of the play had been arrived at, the audience were in too exhausted a condition, possibly, to indulge in any expression of emotion, for, in truth, Mr. Wills' new drama is a very wearisome production, and its defects in this respect were greatly aggravated by the inferiority of the actors concerned in the representation. But even histrionic art of the highest class could scarcely have secured favor for 'Mary Queen o' Scots.' Mr. Wills, although his blank verse is crude and inharmonious, writes with vigor, is gifted with a considerable measure of poetic fancy, and has a decided view of the characters he designs to place upon the stage; but he is deficient in constructive skill as a dramatist, and he is regardless both of the predilections and of the powers of endurance of his audience. 'Mary Queen o' Scots' is not so much a drama as a collection of speeches which have the misfortune to be delivered very indifferently. Much has been done by the management, however, to give to the play the attractiveness of a pageant. New and handsome scenery has been painted representing the 'old garden and pleasaunce' at Fontainebleau, a view of Edinburgh during the triumphant entry of the Queen, and various interiors of Holyrood Palace. The costumes are appropriate and costly, and numerous supernumeraries fill the stage as soldiers and citizens, and form the mob that forcibly intrudes into the Royal Chapel demanding the death of *Chastelard* and the destruction of 'the idols of Baal.' As a spectacle the play, no doubt, may claim applause. The chief characters are sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, for whom they were probably devised. The lady is a most picturesque representative of the young Queen, and assumes a variety of superb costumes; but her acting shows no departure from that complacent feebleness which has usually attended her histrionic efforts. The part is, of course, far less taxing to its representative than is Schiller's heroine; still it appears susceptible of a more affecting rendering than the limited nature of Mrs. Rousby's art enables her to award to it. Mr. Rousby's curious impersonation of *John Knox* afforded entertainment to the gallery at any rate. Mr. Rousby is not apparently practiced in the imitation of Scottish peculiarities of speech, and may be excused, therefore, for his occasional recourse to the dialects of Yorkshire and other counties, and even for his lapsing now and then into the nasal and guttural intonation of *Fagin the Jew*. It is not, however, wholly the actor's fault that *John Knox* appears so divested of dignity as to be even rather an unseemly figure in the story. Mr. Harcourt failed to please in the part of *Chastelard*, or to excite commiseration for the untimely end of the infatuated lover. *Rizzio* and *Lord James Murray* are subordinate characters, which Mr. Darley and Mr. [illegible] were unable to favor with much distinction."

THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER

SCENES AT THE STATE-HOUSE IN BOSTON YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—A vast multitude of people visited the State-House to-day, attracted by the announcement that the remains of Senator Sumner would lie in state, many of them to pay respect to his memory, but many more to satisfy a morbid curiosity. Special trains and special cars were run in from the various suburbs and more distant places, and the streets leading to Beacon Hill were thronged from morning until night, giving the city very much of a holiday look. The crowd entered the hall at the rate of 5,000 an hour, and after 10 o'clock it was found necessary to close the gates every fifteen minutes to prevent a dangerous crush. There was great indignation on the part of many, when Doric Hall was reached, to find that the casket was closed, so that no view whatever could be had of the dead Senator's features, and they grew so demonstrative that, finally, soon after noon, a formal demand was made upon the committee by those who professed themselves to be of Mr. Sumner's warmest friends, to open the casket and expose the face to view. The committee, after consultation, appointed a subcommittee to examine the body and decide if it were well to grant the request, and for this purpose the gates were closed for an hour.

The examination revealed the fact that the face was much disfigured, and it was then decided that the casket should not be left opened, no matter how violent the pressure might be. The gates were reopened, and the crowd poured in in the same way as during the forenoon. At 6 they were closed, and there were still many thousand people waiting for their turn.

There was never before seen such a picture from the State-house windows—such a surging multitude besieging the gates. The decorations of the hall were very elaborate, and the floral display was magnificent. On the casket, among other devices, was a floral shield presented by the friends of Mr. Sumner in Brooklyn, New-York, bearing his dying words to Judge Hoar, "Don't let my Civil Rights bill fail." The casket was raised on a large and beautiful catafalque, and during all the day the black guard paced in solemn measure in an inclosure about it.

The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies to-morrow are completed. Though there is to be no great display, but as simple and undemonstrative as possible, it is feared that the city will be overrun with people. Extra trains are advertised on all the roads.

THE BOSTON CLERGY ON THE LATE MR. SUMNER.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—The weather to-day was pleasant and the churches generally were fully attended. The death of Senator Sumner was alluded to in all the Boston pulpits, and in several of them it was the chief subject dwelt upon. The telegraph reports similar action by the clergy throughout New-England. No event since the death of President Lincoln has so affected the mass of the people.

THE "BATTLE-FLAG" BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15.—The Springfield *Republican* of to-morrow morning will print a letter from Mr. Sumner to a personal friend in this city, dated March 20, 1873, in which, after alluding to his sickness, which he says "goes back in its origin to injuries received seventeen years ago," he speaks as follows of his "Battle-flag" bill:

> It seems to me unjust and hard to understand that my bill can be called hostile to the soldier or to the President, when it was introduced by me May 8, 1862, and then again Feb, 27 1865, and when it has been commended by Gen. Scott, Gen. Robert Anderson, and Gen. Thomas, all good and true soldiers. If persons would only consider candidly my original convictions on this question, they would see how natural and inevitable has been my conduct. As if in such a matter I could have "hostility" or "spite" to anybody. I am a public servant, and never was I moved by a purer sense of duty than in this bill, all of which will be seen at last. Meanwhile men will flounder in misconception and misrepresentation, to be regretted in the day of light. Sincerely yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND MR. SUMNER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—The colored citizens of this city united this evening in memorial services in remembrance of Charles Sumner. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The colored people will hold a mass-meeting to-morrow night to express respect to the memory of Senator Sumner.

UTICA, N. Y., March 15.—Sumner memorial services were held in the African churches in this city this evening.

PULPIT DISCOURSES ON THE DECEASED STATESMAN.

BY REV. H. W. BEECHER AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Beecher's sermon last evening was devoted to an eloquent and comprehensive eulogium upon the character of Charles Sumner, the text being taken from Isaiah, i., 26, "And I will restore thy Judges as at the first, and thy councillors as at the beginning; afterward thou shalt be called the city of righteousness, the holy city." The preacher drew with a master's hand, a picture of the country's condition under the debasing rule of the slave power; how it dominated society, law, commerce, the press, and even the Church itself, with a rod of iron. No length of impudent aggression was too bold for its upholders at the South, and no depth of debasement too low or miserable for its dough-faced supporters of the North. He could remember the time when church members were almost ostracized for daring to speak in prayer-meeting for the freedom of the slave. when if men did talk of liberty for the oppressed and down-trodden, it was in whispers, when if even it was conceded by the best intentioned, as an evil, it was always characterized as one that must be borne with, out of regard for the feelings of our Southern brethren. The position of our missionary societies and benevolent associations was pitiful beyond expression, but even their degradation was mild compared to the falsification of history, the mutilation of text-books, the utter suppression in the education of our freeborn Northern youth, of one thought or one sentiment which might by any possibility rouse the ire of the slave-holding "chivalry." And the politicians of that shameful time, were a generation of political eunuchs who crawled at the feet of their Southern owners, and made the fathers in their upper spheres blush to own them for degenerate descendants. It was in such an age and among such men that Charles Sumner was first called into public prominence. Around him was a band of noble spirits, small in numbers but giants in intellect, alike animated by the principles of freedom and a strong and warm love for the poor and afflicted. There was the patrician Phillips, cradled in luxury, and reared amid aristocratic surroundings, yet with a heart which never ceased to feel for the poor and lowly; Jackson, unknown to the many, but all important to the carrying out of their secret plans for the furtherance of the cause, there was Joshua Leavitt, late of Brooklyn; there was Whittier, there was Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow, and many others. In the political arena were Giddings, Seward, Hale, and, later on, the martyred Lincoln. The Fugitive Slave law, that blessed infamy, had just received the signature of the President, that President who had died within a week of the great departed, and left a record which was perhaps the greatest contrast possible to his. He called it a blessed infamy, for it was at once the lowest point of, and marked the reaction against, Northern subserviency to the slave power. It was the most cruel insult ever given to a free people by men who were themselves given over to a spirit of fatuity without parallel in history. But whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad, and it was so with the Southern leaders. After it, in rapid succession, came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas struggle, and all the kindred abominations by which slavery was sought to be made national. Throughout that dark and weary struggle, when it seemed at times as if hope itself was a delusion, the voice of Charles Sumner never faltered in its scathing denunciation of those vile measures, and the votes and influence of Charles Sumner were never wanting in the cause of the right. It was an enormous struggle for him to break away from the ideas and the men who filled the political horizon when he entered public life, and began the unselfish and devoted course which ended in what had now proved to be his martyrdom at the hands of South Carolina Brooks. He came forth at a time when a Webster, a Choate, and an Everett were the idols of Massachusetts society, and to incur their frown was sufficient to blight for life the prospects of the most favored. And yet Charles Sumner had dared to follow that lonely and despised path which led away from all that was pleasant and easy, and attractive, and take up the cause of the friendless and oppressed slave. And yet to-day a Webster, and a Choate, and even an Everett, might well envy the place occupied in the hearts of 40,000,000 by the then unnoticed and uncared-for Senator. Charles Sumner was endowed with a noble presence, an admirable constitution, and a mind well disciplined. His character was not that of a genius; it was more his learning, joined with his high moral sense, which made him what he was. His talents were fitted to carry him to the United States Senate, and he added to them a courage and a strength of purpose rarely, if ever, equaled. "Bondage must be destroyed and liberty established" was his guiding principle. And more than any one man, except, perhaps, John Brown and Abraham Lincoln, he was a martyr to the cause of freedom. When monarchs knighted men it was with a slap of the sword. The club that smote him on the head was better than any knighthood that Kings or Emperors could give. It brought him lasting honor and immortality. He filled the place to which God called him right nobly. He died at the right place, but somewhat later than the right time. Had he departed three years ago, before some dogmatisms, some unnecessary and harsh differences of opinion and action had developed themselves, which, let us charitably hope, were largely due to his great afflictions, it would have been happier. But these were all gone now; his faults were buried in the grave and his virtues left, a bright and glowing example to the young men of the country, for whose lasting welfare he wore the martyr's crown. No son was left to bear his name, no family to carry his revered features to posterity; but the lowly race whom he died to free will engrave his name in their hearts in letters which not time itself will efface. To the young men of this nation his was an example which could not be too well taken to heart. In an age when corruption was almost universal, he was untainted; in a time when everything was venal, he himself was as pure as the driven snow. The vultures that fatten on the spoils of office never dared to approach him. The politicians whose only idea of legislation is that it is a machine for making money, were careful to avoid his presence. His patriotism was not of a kind which sought the elevation of his own land by the oppression of others; his ambition was never merged in the greedines of "manifest destiny." Aristocratic in his habits and refined in his tastes, his whole life was spent in the service of the slave, and that life itself at the last sacrificed for the raising up of suffering humanity. His virtue, his integrity, his self-devotion, his patient endurance to the end, his death—a martyr to the cause for which he lived—it was for us to cherish in our memory and teach them to our children to the remotest generation.

BY REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET AT REPUBLICAN HALL.

Services in respect to the memory of Senator Sumner were held last evening in Republican Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, by the congregation of Shiloh (colored) Presbyterian Church. The hall was so crowded that many people were obliged to stand during the services. Among the prominent colored citizens present were Rev. Dr. Vanderveer, Jacob Bulter, Aaron Williams, T. S. W. Titus, Hugh S. McIlvaine, Jas. McAndrews, Wm. H. Cooper, and Hon. Robert Thompson. There was also a considerable number of white persons in the audience, who appeared to be deeply impressed with the proceedings, and remained attentive listeners and observers from their beginning until their close. The pulpit on the stage, draped with black cloth, was transformed into a catafalque decorated with evergreens and wreaths of white flowers. The name of Sumner was embroidered in the black hangings, and was also worked in flowers on a beautiful basket presented by the pupils of Colored Public School No. 4. The other decorations were the gifts of the women and children of the congregation.

The opening prayer was delivered by Mr. Henry Highland Garnet, Pastor of Shiloh Church, and the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus," was sung with great feeling by the congregation. Mr. Garnet delivered the only address of the evening. It was a review of the life and character of the deceased statesman, in which his great services to the colored race were appropriately recognized. Mr. Garnet said that those present had assembled for the purpose of uniting their sympathy and sorrow with the entire nation, and with the frends of freedom in the civilized world. When Sumner breathed his last one of the noblest lights was extinguished. He would confine his remarks, he said, chiefly to the services of the deceased as the friend of equal rights. As the friend of the colored race their children should be taught to repeat the name of Sumner with respect. Mr. Garnet then proceeded to give a sketch of the life of the deceased from his birth. In 1844 he began to shine as a star of the first magnitude among the orators of our land, and his theme was peace. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, were all alive and flourishing at this time. All his life time he was a man of war, but not fighting with carnal weapons, and he was hated, assaulted, and his life nearly taken, but Charles Sumner was a man of courage, of moral courage, and this enabled him to stand up against the world in the defense of what he thought was right. In Boston, where the first blood of the Revolution was shed, and that blood a negro's, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in an anti-slavery speech, was assaulted and dragged through the streets, and his life was only saved by the timely rescue of two young men. Sumner loved Garrison from that day. The two men differed in their plan of attack upon slavery—Garrison believed in the power of moral suasion and Sumner in legislation. By legislation, the sword, and blood the system was swept from the country. In 1850 the Fugitive Slave law, the most infamous of laws sent a thrill of horror through the land. Men saw that every inch of this free land was made slave territory. On the very day it was passed, said the speaker, "I sailed for Europe, and the news was carried in the vessel on which I sailed." He remembered, he said, with what astonishment and disgust it was received in Europe. Sumner at this time, so calm, so dignified, so beautiful in person, arose in the convention in Massachusetts, and like a storm denounced this law. Very soon after he took the place of Webster in the Senate, and when he took the place of Webster he had something to do. It had been said if Webster was the expounder of the Constitution, Sumner was its defender. He declared that slavery could not exist under the Constitution. This was a new doctrine, and a bold act in him to declare it, for people were afraid to speak, and even the pulpit was subservient. The speaker then referred to the fact that President Fillmore had signed the Fugitive Slave bill, and of that action Sumner had said: "There may be some Presidents of the United States whose names may be forgotten, but the name of the President who signed the Fugitive Slave law will never be forgotten." Mr. Garnet then referred to Mr. Sumner's action in relation to Kansas affairs, and came down to the time in which he was assaulted in the Senate Chamber. He pictured the scene of the assault in a most graphic manner, and caused a visible sensation in the audience. The effect of this transaction, he said, was like that of the assassination of Lincoln. That assault drove the nail in the coffin of slavery, and the murder of Abraham Lincoln clinched it and gave men courage to bury it out of sight. From the effects of these injuries he began to die and had been dying slowly and painfully for twenty years. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, killed him, and Keitt and Butler, of South Carolina were parties to the crime. Where now are Brooks, Keitt, and Butler? Lying in ignoble graves in South Carolina, their former slaves tilling the soil of freedom over their heads. The speaker went on to speak of Mr. Sumner's visit to France for his health, speech on his return on the barbarism of slavery, his action in regard to the reconstruction of the Southern States, and his unswerving defense of the rights of the colored race. He then held him up in his public and private career as a model for young men of the day, and also eulogized him for his action on the San Domingo question. In conclusion the speaker said that Mr. Sumner was entitled to the gratitude of the colored people not only for his efforts on behalf of their emancipation and enfranchisement, but also for his influence on behalf of the Civil Rights bill. Chase had gone, Stanton had gone, Lincoln, and now Sumner, but the light of freedom remains. The speaker concluded with a pathetic peroration, in which he said that Sumner's name was written in grateful hearts, and repeated a few appropriate lines from Whittier. When the address was ended, Mr. Garnet called for the reading of some resolutions which had been drafted. Mr. T. S. W. Titus then read the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the dispensation of Divine Providence it has pleased God, who doeth all things well, to remove from among the living the illustrious statesman and devoted philanthropist, the late Charles Sumner, United State s Senator from Massachusetts; and

Whereas, The cause of universal liberty and civil rights has had no truer friend since the foundation of this Government; and

Whereas, The departed Senator has endeared his name especially to the colored race in this land by his resistance to the slave power and its encroachments, which stained the name and blotted the history of our Republic, sealing his devotion to the principles of justice with his blood; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in common with the friends of human rights and civil liberty throughout this country, and the whole civilized world, mourn the loss of the fearless champion of the poor and oppressed, and the brightest ornament of the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the name and the noble deeds of Charles Sumner are engraven on the hearts of the emancipated and recently enfranchised citizens of the United States, and that we will teach our children sacredly to cherish his memory with the most ardent affection, and to transmit to generations to come the remembrance of his devotion to justice and the rights of man.

Resolved, That this meeting unite their sorrow and sympathy with the people of Massachusetts in the loss of their greatest statesman, whose public life and service have reflected honor and glory upon them, and given immortality to his own name.

Resolved, That we recommend to our brethren throughout the country the erection of a monument to Charles Sumner, and that we will heartily co-operate with such a movement; and, further, we would respectfully suggest that for this purpose contributions be solicited on the anniversary of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, toward the passage of which Sumner's patriotism, eloquence, and influence so largely contributed.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. Garnet, in speaking on the subject of the proposed monument, thought that the colored people of New-York should unite in a movement to erect a suitable monument in Central Park. The meeting was then closed with singing and prayer.

BY REV. R. S. MACARTHUR AT THE CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Yesterday Rev. R. S. MacArthur delivered a discourse on the "Death of Senator Sumner and Lessons from his Life," in the Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. He took for his text Isaiah, lx., 8: "The grass is withered and the flower is fallen, but the word of our Lord endureth for ever." He dwelt, at first, on the propriety of deriving a lesson from passing events, instancing the example of the Redeemer, who illustrated His doctrines by instances familiar to all. To-day we were taught a salutary lesson in the death of Charles Sumner. The announcement that one so famed, so indefatigable, so firm and upright in the cause of liberty had gone from our midst, leaving few behind him of the same stern, manly, independent principles be advocated to meet rising emergences, was an occasion for regrets, and his like shall not soon appear again. Men, he said, may be shrewd and sharp; but it was difficult to find one so masterly and grasping in his words and actions as the great Senator who proved himself a leader and a king among his fellow-men. His name was stainlessly pure; he was a champion of freedom, and certainly was deserving of more than a passing notice. He did not intend eulogizing his good points, nor commenting on his faults; neither did he intend speaking about his destiny in the other world, whether he was lost or saved. Man's life on earth is only partially known to his fellow-man, but God, the great Judge, is the searcher of hearts, and he alone can render judgment. Nevertheless lessons should be learned from the failings and virtues of men. We were startled from time to time by the announcement of great men passing away—they died—so must all. However prominent the position they occupied in society, they must shake off the mortal coil, and although man thinks of the mortality of others more than himself, each one, however useful to Church or State, must pass through death's portal. We die and are soon forgotten; the dust covers us and the grass soon grows over our graves; friends may think the wheels of State and National Legislature would be stopped and that none other could occupy our place; but the world continues in its onward course, and our names are scarcely remembered. True, the works of man live after him, the character and life leave an impression while the soul has passed into realms earthly mortals cannot penetrate. In Westminster Abbey many unknown graves were seen—nothing to note the soldier from the priest, nor the historian from the artist; so in our school-rooms the pupils will declaim extracts from Charles Sumner and know as little of him as they know of Pitt, Chatham, and Fox. When one dies the lovely form, bright eye, intelligent face soon passed from the memory of the living. Moral worth induces purity. The character of Christ stamped on the soul grows more beautiful, and eclipses earthly glory and fame, which are only the flowers of life, whereas goodness is the fruit. Considering that in the midst of life we are in death, that death strikes at any target, no one should act in defiance of God, or do what he would not wish afterward to appear before Him. Although Christ has said, I am the resurrection and life, he that believes in me shall live forever, these are specific truths, especially standing over one who has departed from our midst. Position and power, he said, were not the result of character. It too often occurred that men attain prominent positions in the country through "wire-pulling" and trickery. But with Charles Sumner it was not so. He arose to eminence by honesty and straightforwardness. Although born to wealth and comfort, he used it only as a means of advancement. To others it might have been a curse. After briefly sketching the earlier studies and struggles of the dead Senator, he condemned the rising generation for their desire to jump through courses in order to reach professions and insisted on the necessity of a patient preparation and study to effect anything great. Genius, he described as patient work. Charles Sumner was an example for young men of patient endurance. After commenting on his exertions in behalf of slavery he showed that Senator Sumner belonged to no State, feared no disclosures, and was a direct contradiction to business men and petty politicians, who went on the no-conscience principle.

REV. DR. HINCKLEY AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SOULS.

Yesterday morning, at the Church of All Souls, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, Rev. Francis Hinckley, D. D., Pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Washington, D. C., officiated by request in the absence of Rev. Dr. Bellows, whose health has necessitated a trip to and brief sojourn in Florida. Rev. Mr. Hinckley was a member of the party escorting the remains of the late Senator Sumner from Washington to Boston. He remained over in New-York by special invitation to address this congregation, and left for Boston last evening to rejoin the Sumner funeral escort. The reverend gentleman took his text from Galatians, iii., 28: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for we are all one in Christ Jesus." The general theme of the discourse was the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the religion of humanity, after which the preacher sketched a number of scenes from the life of Jesus Christ, illustrating his relation to the different classes of society as embraced in the general subject of the sermon. Then followed an application of the subject to the Christian Church, the true church, that which obliterated all class distinctions, recognizing neither high nor low, rich nor poor, saint nor sinner, but only man as the child of God and the brother of his fellow. Next the application of the subject was made to the Christian state, by which he meant, not a Government writing Christian names in its organic law, but a Christian society perfecting the community by Christianity; a society wherein the uprightness, integrity, and charity which made men and women purer, greater, and better were promoted by these relations to its activities. Such a Christian state or society upholds the lines of nobleness to our race; not subverting one race to another, but fusing all races into one homogeneous people. Such a Christian state is the fulfillment of the prayer that Jesus taught us, "Thy kingdom come;" the kingdom of eternal right, of impartial justice, of universal peace. Having drawn at the outset of the discussion illustrations of this theme from the life and character of the Savior, he asked if, at its close, he might not draw another illustration from a more familiar subject. There passed in the early morn yesterday through the streets of this City toward their native place, where to-day they are gazed upon by myriad friends, the remains of one whose name instantly came to their lips as having occupied in the last quarter of a century a place second, perhaps, to no other in the public eye. Did not that life, too, illustrate indeed his theme to-day? For whatever we may say of his personal attainments, of his high scholarship, of his large culture, of his finished rhetoric, of his oratorical eloquence, about which we shall hardly dispute; whatever we may say of his individual integrity and moral purity, over whose clearness there never passed a breath of suspicion; whatever we may say of the qualities of his statesmanship; of his skill in public affairs, about which different persons, looking from different points of observation, might, perhaps, judge differently, the fact remains, in which we shall all agree, that here was one who stood ever for the rights of man. Whatever special form of religious institution he may have attached or failed to attach himself to, was a question of little importance in the presence of the grand fact that in word and life he was a devotee to the religion of humanity. For universal peace, for impartial justice, for the liberty of all, he lived, he pleaded, he labored. It was given to him under the good providence of God to see something, yea, much, of the fruit of his labor; and if in his far-sighted vision, his broad comprehensive grasp, there seemed yet another step necessary to complete the work, he died nevertheless in the assurance that in due time that step should be taken, and the great work crowned with final and complete success. The verdict of to-day, the yet clearer verdict of the future, will be: "Here was one who through life labored and not in vain, to establish a Christian State which should be founded on impartial justice and perfect righteousness, and make itself the instrument of universal peace."

In closing the services the preacher prayed for more purity, integrity, and Christian uprightness in the Government of the nation, and the congregation was dismissed with a benediction after singing two stanzas of the hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee."

ACTION OF THE CITIZENS' RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Citizens' Rights Committee of this City was held on Saturday evening to take action on the death of Senator Sumner. Resolutions were adopted expressing their regret, and stating that the colored people of the United States and of other lands were called upon to deplore the loss not only of one who was their devoted friend, but the most vigilant and fearless defender of their liberties. His courageous condemnation of slavery, his stirring appeals for a living belief in the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of American Independence, his efforts on behalf of the non-proscriptive education of all children of the Republic, and his devotion, even in the hour of death, to the cause of equal rights, are referred to as being calculated to embalm his name in their hearts.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Albertine Bahring, a servant girl, who had been for many years in the employment of Mr. Levi, No. 37 East Thirty-first street, has recently disappeared under circumstances which create the suspicion among her friends that she has met with foul play. On Thursday night she left Mr. Levi's house about 8 o'clock to visit her sister, who lives at No. 168 Second avenue. Not having returned up to yesterday evening, inquiries were made at her sister's place, when it was found that she did not go there. She had in her possesion about $100, and also her bank-book with the Fourteenth Street German Savings Bank, in which she had nearly $500 deposited, being the amount of her savings for the last eight or ten years. She was subject to epileptic fits, and it is feared that she was taken ill while on her way to Second avenue on Thursday night, and while in an unconscious state fell into the river, or that some person, who knew she carried money about her, met her, and having robbed her, threw her into the water.

THE PERMIT BUREAU.

LETTERS CONCERNING ITS OPERATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have placed the business men of New-York under increased obligations by your exposé of the secrets of the "Permit Bureau" in to-day's issue. Thinking our experience may be to the point, we present it, and only request that needless publicity be not made of us by name. It has been our privilege for years to receive the visits of some representative of the official, who would serve a notice like the one you print.

Believing it was a legal fraud instituted by the Ring, and knowing of many severe fines inflicted on friends in trade, we paid our $10 for yearly permit to go in and out of our rented premises with goods. This past year we declined to pay, and were recently notified of a suit against us, at an up-town court, for violation of City ordinance respecting sidewalks. The back of the notice served told where and when only the matter could be compromised. We went there, and were offered a permit, dating back of and superceding the suit, for $10. We declined it and were offered it for $7 50, $5, and $2 50, in turn. We declined, and they were told to "go ahead." Another man then appeared, who informed us the suit was withdrawn. Now some may, like us, continue in ignorance or through fear to pay these black-mailing gentlemen, but hereafter no reader of THE TIMES will have an excuse. T. W. & M. B. & CO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 14, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article published in your paper of the 11th inst. the writer truly says that Sigmund Wise, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Permits, in the City of New-York, has not given satisfaction to the citizens, and that this is true will hardly be doubted when it is alleged that some hundreds of reputable commercial people denounce his official acts as extortionate in many instances, and offensive in all. In corroboration of the writer's statement, whoever he may be, I have to say that from a sad experience I know it to be true. I have paid from year to year to this leech upon the commercial community ten dollars for the privilege of carrying my consignments from the express wagons into my store. I have paid repeatedly from seven to ten dollars because some one has discovered in passing a pail or firkin of butter standing outside my door. The violated law has been shown me, and the evidence, in shape of a hungry informer, was already at hand. To fail in "coming down" was to have my fine quadrupled, and handed over to the cruel dissection of the "Corporation Counsel;" and then, as if adding insult to injury, I have been asked to donate an occasional turkey or a pair of chickens to parties claiming to have authority to prevent us from being reported to the Bureau of Incumbrances as a violator of law. I believe this whole system of the Permit Bureau business to be unjust and without the shadow of legal right. If this be true, the whole thing should be swept away as a rotten fossil of Ring corruption, which THE NEW-YORK TIMES, more than any other paper, exposed and exploded, sending most of its members "to their own place."

X.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 13, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see that you have taken hold of the Permit Bureau, and hope you will continue to handle it "without gloves" until it no longer disgraces our Metropolis. Established in 1866 to give one certain individual a good place, it has continued under the present administration without benefiting the public, but sorely harassing the mercantile community.

The ordinance contemplates that application for these permits shall be made to the Mayor, and not that the Mayor shall, by his deputies or otherwise, go about the City soliciting such applications.

I desire to confine myself in this communication mainly to the question of public benefit or advantage. I have said before that the ordinances imposing penalties were obviously for the purpose of protecting pedestrians in their use of the walks; now we will see how far that purpose is accomplished. Probably one-half of our merchants have provided themselves with a Mayor's permit, by which they are permitted to receive and deliver goods, and to exhibit goods within the stoop line. These men are safe from prosecution, and hence use the sidewalks rather freely, having paid for the privilege. It only too frequently happens that pedestrians are forced to go around and squeeze themselves through piles of boxes, barrels, &c., and even to take to the street. Even those who have not permits are frequently forced to use the sidewalks, so that it is no uncommon thing to see a throng of hurried people put to some inconvenience and delay; yet these were the evils that were intended to be cured. Now, how far do the laws protect, and what is the mode of enforcing them? A Mayor's emissary, note-book and pencil in hand, takes down the names of occupants of stores (who are not provided with permits) in front of whose premises he espies a stray box or barrel; forthwith the delinquent is reported for the action of the Corporation Attorney, who (quite naturally) is overburdened with complaints. He places the report on file, and a few weeks or perhaps months afterward it comes up in its turn, and a summons is issued and served upon the delinquent; this summons requires him to appear before a civil Justice in Yorkville, or Clinton street, or on Fourth avenue, or at Jefferson Market, just as suits the convenience of the Corporation Attorney, and notifies him that if he fails to appear and answer, judgment will be taken against him for $45. Indorsed on the back is an intimation that the only person authorized to settle is the Corporation Attorney, whose address is given; in most cases settlements are made, the delinquent being of course quite unable to remember the particular circumstance of having a box or barrel on his walk three months previously, and consequently unable to deny the positive allegation of the informer that such was the fact. I am informed that upon going to the Corporation Attorney's office he is told that if he will go to the Mayor and get out a permit the suit will be discontinued upon payment of "costs;" this advice he generally follows. If by any accident the holder of a permit is reported, the suit against him is promptly withdrawn upon producing the document for the inspection of the attorney; and the Mayor and his officials state that they will protect the holders of permits from suits for penalties, as I am also informed.

It is thus seen that the anxiety of the chief of the bureau is not as to the welfare or the rights of the pedestrian, the only question with him being, "Has he a permit?" If he has not he is promptly sued and sued again until he sees for himself the advisability and great convenience of procuring one without delay.

The system of collecting penalties and bringing suits don't help the pedestrian; for while he is struggling through the piles of goods no effort is made to relieve him on the spot; months afterward the offender is sued for the penalty, but that certainly does not give the pedestrian immediate relief. It would seem to follow, therefore, that before the purpose of the laws can be accomplished some additional legislation must be had so as to correct the evil on the spot.

It must be conceded that the use of the sidewalks to a certain extent is indispensable; it is an evil, yet it is a necessary evil; the issuance of a permit (price $10) does not lessen the evil; the laws prescribing a penalty do not lessen the evil, and although it might seem to be a very difficult problem as to what is the best cure, it strikes me that the only plan that can be adopted as affording relief to pedestrians, and preventing an unnecessary and wanton appropriation of the walks, would be to leave the whole business in the hands of the Police, (as is done in Boston,) whose duty it should be to see to it that goods are kept moving, and that at no time should goods be permitted to needlessly encumber the walks to the inconvenience of the traveling public. This is the only system by which the streets can be kept clear. What would we do without a force of policemen in Broadway looking after drivers of all kinds? It would hardly do to keep Broadway clear by the penalty system. In brief, nothing is accomplished either by the Permit Bureau or by the penalty system. True, a revenue is derived from the one, but how detestable it is—money wrung out of honest men for a privilege neither the Mayor nor any other power has the right to give.

Again, the Department of Works disregard the Mayor's permits; the courts disregard them. They are worthless as a legal protection, and the only protection they give is the implied understanding that the giver will see to it that the holder will not be prosecuted.

The whole system is a disgrace to our City. Unworthy motives lie at the bottom of it, and the natural results are iniquitous and demoralizing.

WILLIAM LINDSAY,
Counsel to the West Side Merchants' Association.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 14, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice in to-day's TIMES an article on the abuses of the "Permit Bureau," and are pleased to see you take up the cudgel in so just a cause. The powers of the Permit Bureau have always been abused more or less, but never so much as at the present time. The law is misconstrued and misinterpreted in order that a large sum may be extorted, from the mercantile classes, and the only redeeming feature is that the money so extorted goes into the City Treasury, instead of being stolen as formerly. Cases are frequent where the Permit Bureau has given permits to create obstructions which the "Bureau of Incumbrances" (in the Department of Public Works) at once sweeps away. It surely is improper for one bureau to license an obstruction which another bureau is charged with the duty of removing. The streets and sidewalks are sufficiently encumbered by the legitimate commerce of the City without licensing sidewalk merchants, who transact all their business thereon and pay neither rent nor taxes (except their license fee) toward supporting our City Government. One of the positions taken by the managers of the Permit Bureau is, that all merchants must take out a permit to receive and deliver goods, and pressure in the shape of suits instituted by the Corporation Attorney has been brought to bear to force merchants to take out and pay for such permits. Now, we claim that the law is not mandatory upon the Mayor to force merchants to take out permits, but it says that in his discretion he may grant such permits when applied for. We think that merchants who are rent and tax payers should not be obliged to ask and pay for permission to transact the legitimate functions of their business, without which the commerce of the City could not exist. Under the present law obstructions continue during the time which elapses between the complaint and the trial—often a period of several months. We think that if a real obstruction occurs, it should be removed forthwith, as is done by the present Bureau of Incumbrances; but a proper discrimination should be made between the legitimate use of the sidewalk for the purpose of receiving and delivering goods, and the illegitimate uses, such as the erection of stands, or the permanent occupation for the exhibition of goods, or the transaction of business entirely on the walk. None of these discriminations seem to have been made under the present management; and while we have no doubt that Mayor Havemeyer is actuated by the best of motives, yet his course in this matter keeps alive one of the petty swindles and annoyances which together seriously injure the commerce of the City.

To sum up, obstructions should be prevented by giving the Police instructions to keep goods moving; thus would the rights of pedestrians and business men both be recognized, and both have better accommodations than at present.

H. K. THURBER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 14, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very gratifying to the merchants of this City to again see the leading "organ of reform" pursuing its former course in uprooting the City Hall abuses, by the "exposé" of "Abuses of the Permit Bureau," as shown up in THE TIMES of the 11th and 14th inst. Having previously been a sufferer from these unjust extortions until I discovered the illegality of the business through the failure of the bureau to execute judgment for fines not settled, I can heartily indorse the action of the merchants in their meeting on Friday, the 13th inst. I hope all interested in this matter will co-operate with them in their work, and by the help of the penetrating rays from your journal, lighting up the most remote corner of the domain of darkness, we may yet be enabled to ferret out the "powers of evil," wise or otherwise.

MERCHANT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is gratifying to know that there are still a few people left to resist a questionable law, such as the one authorizing the "Permit Bureau." I, for one, refused to take out or pay for one of those permits—not that I particularly cared about the $10, for I pay very much larger sums than that for taxes without complaint, but because this City ordinance was inconsistent with common sense, or I may say with "common law," that payment of the same would constitute me a miserable slave, and not a freeman, living under the best and freest Government on the face of the earth. If we concede that a man's house is his castle, surely he has the right to enter therein, and take in a bundle of dry goods, or package of groceries, or roll a barrel of flour or potatoes across the sidewalk; therefore, if this right exists, certainly the same law must apply to taking goods into one's store, for often a man's store may be the only castle he has. My business don't require that I should encumber or leave my goods on the sidewalk; but this Mr. Wise, Chief of the Permit Bureau, endowed with a little brief authority, wishes fully to impress it upon you, when getting you into his office, that his word constitutes the law of the land. I asked the question, how long has this City ordinance existed? Fifteen years, Sir, was the reply. I then mentioned to him that I had been twenty-two years in business, and wished to know why the ordinance had not been in force until now. He said "that had nothing to do with the present case, and to save myself any further trouble, to pay up, or else I would be made to." Of course there were two stalwart policemen, with baton in hand, standing alongside to give force to the dictator's power. Surely the war gave us enough of arbitrary rule to satisfy any one, unless he be a cringing slave. The people have been doing nobly of late by exposing corruption, and bringing the wrongdoers to justice. God speed that it may continue until this bureau is overthrown. W. M. L.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice the discussion now going on in reference to the abolition of the present "Permit Bureau," and more especially the showing up in your paper of to-day—and we are much interested as one of that great army of West-side merchants, in getting rid of what has become an intolerable annoyance in way of complaints for obstructions that exist in fact for only a short time, and cannot be avoided entirely. The whole working of this "bureau" for a long time has been of a piece with everything related to the City and County Government. Money must be had, and if it could be squeezed out of the merchant, whose time was too valuable to resist these demands, so much was clear gain. We think that the present agitation will right both the merchant and the "bureau." How is this or any other city to thrive, or even hold its own, when the great object, or at least, practice, of the governing power, is the hampering of the business interests by all sorts of petty complaints and threats of fines and summary removal of goods that may partially block the walk.

The common sense of the matter is this: Here is the city, its great mercantile interests are to make or unmake it. They are not to blame that the streets and walks are narrow. Their business must be done, even though a partial blockade is occasionally made. Their desire and aim is not to obstruct—their interests are all to prevent. It would seem that harmony could be had and maintained with little of the present abuses. We trust the present agitation will thus lead and a remedy be found.

JAMES S. BARRON & CO.,
No. 280 Washington Street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 14, 1874.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in New-England, where it is highest; it has fallen slightly in the Southern States and the lake region, and continues low in the North-west. The temperature has risen in all the districts. Clear weather continues in New-England and the eastern portion of the Middle States. East and South winds, with rain have prevailed in the Southern States and northward over the Ohio Valley. South-easterly winds and cloudy weather are reported from the lake region and the North-west. The rivers have fallen at Leavenworth, Davenport, St. Louis, Cairo, Nashville, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the cloudiness will increase during the day, with rising temperature, and easterly to southerly winds, followed by rain during Monday afternoon or night.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, North-east winds, veering to Southerly, with falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the Southern States and the Ohio Valley cloudy weather and rain during the greater portion of the day.

The temperature will rise slightly in the interior of the Gulf States and in the Ohio Valley, with easterly to southerly winds.

For the upper lake region and thence south-westward to the lower Missouri Valley, the temperature will remain above freezing, with fresh to brisk southerly winds, falling barometer and possibly light rain.

The Mississippi will rise slightly at New-Orleans.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the Lake Stations on April 1.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	37°	27°	3:30 P. M.	46°	45°
6 A. M.	39°	28°	6 P. M.	44°	43°
9 A. M.	42°	29°	9 P. M.	42°	38°
12 M.	44°	36°	12 P. M.	42°	32°

Average temperature yesterday, 34¾°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 42°.

THE ISRAELITES IN ROUMANIA.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Simon Wolf to-day addressed a large congregation of Israelites, and read a telegram from United States Consul B. F. Peixotto, at Bucharest, Roumania, dated yesterday, which stated that the Israelites had been granted municipal rights, and he requested to be sustained in his Consulate two years longer, whereupon $3,000 were pledged for that purpose by the ten lodges of the B'nai B'rith Order in this city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN AMNESTY TO BE PETITIONED FOR.

LONDON, March 16—6 A. M.—The Fenian Amnesty Association has decided to present petitions for the pardon of the convicts to the Queen in person.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

THE ASHANTEE PRIME MINISTER AND CAPTAIN GENERAL PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Times* dispatches announce that the Prime Minister of the Ashantee King, and his Captain General have been brought prisoners to Cape Coast Castle.

THE RARITAN RIVER.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY BY THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Gen. Newton has made a report to the Engineering Department on the survey of the Raritan River, New-Jersey. With the exception of the Atlantic Ocean, the Raritan River is the only means of communication by water between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia. In the year 1871 the number of vessels leaving the Delaware and Raritan canal per tide water through the Raritan River and Raritan Bay is 1,545 steam-boats, 668 sloops and schooners, and 13,640 canal-boats and barges. In addition to the above, there is steam-boat communication between New-York City and New-Brunswick. There are also vessels trading upon the Raritan River other than those going into and through or leaving the Delaware and the Raritan Canal. The aggregate tonnage passing into the Raritan River, and through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, amounted to 2,647,430 gross tons during the year 1871. Said trade has since then largely increased, and is still increasing.

The estimate to secure a depth of eight feet at mean low water is $1,707,042 58; to secure a depth of ten feet at mean low water, $2,093,669 05. An inspection of the estimates shows that the great cost of improvement will principally be due to the large amounts of rock to be excavated which lie above Whitehead's Sand Dock, and that, excluding the dock, the cost of improvement up to the dock above named would be about $200,000. Only the question then naturally occurs, should the United States spend nearly $2,000,000 for the rest of the improvement, or should the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company push the outlet of their canal as far down the river as Whitehead's sand dock? The third estimate, for ten feet in depth up to Midmar's, and thence for a depth of eight feet to New-Brunswick, would amount to $1,726,210 77, which is very little more than the amount of the first estimate given. I have already reported by letter of Nov. 18 last, upon the new railroad bridge at the mouth of the river, and hope, should experience demonstrate the inconvenience and impediments offered by this structure to navigation to be serious, that no pains will be spared by the Government to have it removed. Perth Amboy is the nearest collection district.

OBITUARY.

HON. ELIPHALET WILLIAMS.

Eliphalet Williams, the oldest and most promient citizen of Northampton, Mass., died yesterday morning from a stroke of paralysis received on Thursday. He was President of the Northampton Bank since its foundation in 1833, with the exception of ten years; was nine times a member of the Legislature; was Auditor of the Connecticut River Railroad since its opening, and was engaged in business until within a few weeks. He lacked only nine days of completing his ninety-fourth year.

MR. THOMAS MEAGHER.

Mr. Thomas Meagher, father of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, died March 2 at Bray, Ireland. Deceased was a colleague of Daniel O'Connell in the representation of Waterford.

BARON VON MALTZAN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 2d inst. says: Germany, a few days ago, lost one of its most active and valued explorers, in the person of Baron Heinrich von Maltzan, whose writings on geographical subjects are familiar to numerous English readers. The Baron died suddenly at Pisa while en route for Africa. His travels have been chiefly directed to that part of the globe and to Arabia. Being used to the warm climate of those regions, he could not again acclimatize himself in the cold north, and was on that account going southward when death overtook him.

DR. NEIL ARNOTT, F. R. S.

The London papers announced the death in that city, March 2, of Dr. Neil Arnott, F. R. S., one of the Physicians Extraordinary to the Queen. Dr. Arnott was born about 1788, received his early education at the Grammar School at Aberdeen, and afterward entered the University, to study for the medical profession. Having graduated M. A., he came to England, and was appointed a surgeon in the East India Company's naval service. In 1811 he commenced practice in London, and was soon after appointed physician to the French and Spanish Embassies. In 1827 he published, under the title of *Elements of Physics*, the substance of a series of lectures which he had delivered on Natural Philosophy and its bearing on his profession. This work was published at first in part, and the concluding chapters on Electricity and Astronomy belong only to the edition of 1864. It has reached a seventh edition, and has been translated into several European languages. Dr. Arnott was a member of the Senate of the London University; and his name is well known in connection with the "Arnott stove," (which obtained the Rumford medal from the Royal Society in 1854,) and other useful inventions, such as the water-bed, &c., which bear his name. In 1861 he published *A Survey of Human Progress*. In 1869 he gave to each of the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrew's a donation of £1,000, for the promotion of the study of experimental physics among the medical students. He also placed at the disposal of the Senate of the University of London £2,000, to found a scientific scholarship.

ARMY CONTRACTS AWARDED.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The contracts for the transportation of military stores and supplies on the Missouri River from Yankton and Bismarck, Dacotah, for the season of 1874, was yesterday awarded to Sanford B. Coulson, of Pittsburg, by Gen. D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General, by order of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

WHAT AM I GOOD FOR?—The *Phrenological Journal* teaches us to "know ourselves;" what we can do best, how to cultivate memory, regulate habits; in short, how to make the most of ourselves. $3 a year; 30 cents a number. Address, S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one or two Broadway institutions. Remember small is cheap at 50 cents, because doses are light. Medium is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. Large is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOMAS J. RICE.—He has perfected his new improvement in atmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. They are the smallest and most compact plates ever worn, unsurpassed for strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability, and are almost immovable in the mouth. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 42 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.—*Advertisement.*

SORENESS OF THROAT OR LUNGS RELIEVED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

IMPORTED FROM FLORIDA!—Another shipment of choice fresh strawberries, &c., (in Allegretti's "Iceberg,") just received at ALLEGRETTI, BADGER & CO.'S, No. 842 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

To Dress the Hair Beautifully,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

This beautiful denture is chemically PURE, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool, and thin. Those using it are DELIGHTED. References with permission. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma awarded. Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 37 West 23d st. Established 1835.

Electricity, for the speedy relief of neuralgia, rheumatism, and paralysis, and other diseases, applied by DR. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th st.

In Ten Years' Experience No House has been robbed when protected with Holmes' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph. No. 7 Murray st.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

Hair Dye.—W. A. [illegible] splendid; best in the world. [illegible] thirty-seven years. Sold and properly applied at [illegible] Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Miss CLARA RABY ALLEN, in the 38th year of her age.

She will be buried from her late residence, No. 86 South 5th av., to-day, at 2 o'clock. Her friends and acquaintances are invited.

BURDICK.—On Saturday morning, 14th inst., MAY BELLE, only daughter of Samuel C. and Juliet M. Burdick, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 269 West 11th st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BURRELL.—On Friday, March 13, HARRY BURRELL, Jr., in the 40th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 West 127th st., near 6th av., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 16th inst.

BIRDSALL.—At his residence, Purchase, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sixth day, Third month, 13th, JAMES F. BIRDSALL, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Third day, the 17th inst., at Friend's Meeting-house, Purchase, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, 42d st., via New-York and Harlem Railroad, at 9:45 A.M., returning leave White Plains at 5:05 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains on the arrival of the train.

CLARK.—On the 15th day of March, at the residence of her son, C. Henrie Clark, No. 314 East 13th st., of paralysis, Mrs. MARGARET T. CLARK, relict of the late James H. Clark, Purser in the United States Navy, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—At Windsor Hotel, New-York, on Saturday, 14th inst., MARGARET R. SYMINGTON, wife of Wm. Clark, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, 17th inst., from her late residence, No. 342 Mt. Prospect av., Newark, N. J.

CHAUNCEY.—On Friday, March 13, JULIA A., relict of William Chauncey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 Lafayette place, on Monday, March 16, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—At Nassau, N. P., on the 6th inst., FERGUS COCHRAN, son of the late Charles P. Cochran.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 East 35th st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 10 A. M.

DENTON.—At Flushing, Long Island, March 15, 1874, JAMES C., youngest son of James C. and Sarah Denton, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from their residence, in Farrington st., and at 2:30 o'clock from the Episcopal Church, Jamaica, Long Island.

EVERETT.—On Friday, March 13, 1874, JAMES J. EVERETT, aged 47 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, March 16, at 11:30 o'clock. Erie Railway trains leave Chambers st. at 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, March 14, 1874, ANNA BURLING HOLMES, in the 88th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Henry Cruger, No. 330 Jay st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUSTED.—On Saturday morning, March 14, JEANNETTE AUGUSTA, infant child of Augustus M. and Hattie A. Husted.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 165 West 47th st., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHNSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 14, after a short illness, CHARLES JOHNSTON, United States Navy, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also brother officers at this station, and the member of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 409 Lafayette av., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MEMBERS OF STELLA LODGE, NO. 485, F. AND A. M.—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the lodge-room, Tuesday next, the 17th inst., at 1:30 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother Charles Johnston. By order, CHAS. A. STERLING, Master.
D. GRANT, Secretary.

LYON.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., SARAH AUGUSTA, wife of Amasa Lyon, and oldest child of the late Austin D. Moore, of Brooklyn, E. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Mountain av., Montclair, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from the foot of Barclay st.

LLERA.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Saturday, March 14, LEONOR MARIA, infant daughter of Joaquin and Leonor Maria Lleria, aged 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Magnolia av., near Chestnut av., on Monday, March 16, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SATTERLEE.—On Sunday, March 15, 1874, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at Westminster Hotel, New-York, JAMES A. SATTERLEE.

The remains will be taken to Lyons, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Burlington, Vt., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

SCABLE.—On Saturday, March 14, CAROLINE MARTYN, widow of Andrew H. Scable, in her 74th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 17th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 52 King st.

SHIELDS.—On Sunday, March 15, after a short and severe illness, HENRY SHIELDS, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 108 2d av., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, and from there to Calvary Cemetery.

TALLCOTT.—At Croton-on-the-Hudson, Sixth day, Third month 13th, REBECCA, wife of Daniel Tallcott, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-house, Croton, N. Y., on Third day, Third month 17th, at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At Northampton, Mass., March 15, Hon. ELIPHALET WILLIAMS, aged 94.

Funeral on Wednesday, March 18, at 3 P. M., in the First Church. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10 A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HIDDEN SIN.

THE HIDDEN SIN. *A Sequel to* "THE DETHRONED HEIRESS," *by* MISS ELIZA A. DUPUY! THE LIFE OF EDWIN FORREST, *by* COLLEY CIBBER! *Second Edition!* COMMON SENSE, MARRIED, *and* ONLY TEMPER, *by* MRS. NEWBY! and other New Books are published this day by

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THE HIDDEN SIN, *A Sequel to* "THE DETHRONED HEIRESS." By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, author of "Why Did He Marry Her?" &c. One volume, 12mo, price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

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Complete in eleven volumes, bound in morocco cloth, from new designs, with a full gilt back, price $1 75 each; or $19 25 a set; each set is put up in a neat box.

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The Gipsy's Warning.	1 75	All For Love.	1 75
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The Cancelled Will.	1 75	The Planter's Daughter.	1 75
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Above are in cloth, or in paper cover at $1 50 each.

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The Hidden Sin. By Miss Eliza Dupuy	$1 75
The Life of Edwin Forrest. By Colley Cibber	2 00
A Photograph of Edwin Forrest as "Spartacus," in Dr. Bird's play of "The Gladiator," 16x20	2 00
Fine Steel Portrait of Edwin Forrest, 16x13, price 50 cents; or on India proof-paper, price 60 cents.	
The Dethroned Heiress. By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy	1 75
Married. A Novel. By Mrs. C. J. Newby	50
Common Sense. By Mrs. C. J. Newby	50
Only Temper. A Novel. By Mrs. C. J. Newby	50
Francatelli's Modern Cook. With 62 Illustrations	5 00
A Beautiful Fiend. By Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth	1 75
Count of Monte-Cristo. By Alexander Dumas. A New Illustrated Edition. Paper, $1 50; cloth	1 75
Edmond Dantes' Sequel to "Monte-Cristo."	75
The Countess of Monte-Cristo. A New and Beautiful Edition. Paper cover, $1; cloth	1 75

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CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"AIDA," C. WELS, 75c.; "Aida" March, Waltz, &c., 30c. each; "Fille de Mme Angot," Cramer, 85c.; Lancers, 40c.; Galop, 35c.; "Marguerite Valse," L. M. Gottschalk, 75c.; "Cliquot Galop," 30c.; Vocal Airs from "Aida," "Maid of Arcadee" and "Oh! My Charmer," Art. Sullivan, 35c. each; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Low at Thy Feet," Lindsay, 35c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring," 30c. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH," BY A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. No. 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms more than 100 paintings, the property of PORTER & COATES, PHILADELPHIA, being the entire balance of their stock. They have retired from this branch of their business. Also, more than 100 other PAINTINGS to close consignments and advances. The whole to be sold by auction at the Art Rooms, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 19 and 20, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ANTIQUES—BRIC-A-BRAC GEMS.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, one of the most valuable COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES ever offered to the public, comprising Bronzes, Mosaics, Jewelry, Watches, Snuff-boxes, Cameos, Intaglios, &c., to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY, March 18, and following days. Commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 6, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All the sales noticed to take place at the Exchange on Saturday, March 14, were withdrawn, the foreclosure proceedings having been settled, with the exception of that in charge of Hugh N. Camp, involving the disposition of property on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, which auction was adjourned to the 28th inst.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The business of the past week has been large and of an unusually interesting character, while the sales held have all been attended with a fair degree of success. On Tuesday the total value of City real estate sold amounted to $309,125, and among the sales consummated was one by Hugh N. Camp, of the East-side Association Hall, with four lots on Third avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-sixth street, for $102,000, and five unfinished houses, with four lots, on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street, by Joseph McGuire, for $89,200. On Wednesday R. V. Harnett sold, under direction of an assignee in bankruptcy, the Knickerbocker Hotel property, on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, embracing twelve lots, together in size 200.10 by 150 with unfinished building thereon, for $500 over and above incumbrances of $795,138. The price realized was not high, but we regard it as fortunate that a clean bid was received over and above the legal liens on the property. On Thursday A. H. Muller & Son conducted a successful auction in disposing of the thirty-four lots belonging to the Carrigan estate, located respectively on the Boulevard, Riverside avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, for $198,750 in the aggregate. The prices per lot, as we have before stated, were somewhat low, but at the same time in the existing state of the market much better than was anticipated prior to the sale. The total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, March 14, amounts to $1,378,378, as against $238,670, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, March 7. The market generally, if giving signs of no special activity, is still firm, and we see no reason why, if any change should take place, it should not be for the better. Real estate is very strongly held, and without something unforeseen should occur in financial matters, values are more likely to advance than to be further depreciated.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having sold at private contract one full lot on West Seventy-sixth street, north side, 225 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $8,000.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

The public sales announced for the present week are numerous, and many of them, as will be seen from the accompanying list, well worthy the attention of capitalists. The auctions to occur, (all held at the Exchange, unless otherwise noticed,) are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) March 16.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 20.10 by 75, on Greenwich street, west side, 53.4 feet north of Troy street, and a house with lot, 24.1 by 77.10 by 24 by 74.6, on the same street, east side, 51.6 feet north of Troy street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 25 by 100, on Ridge street, west side, 150 feet north of Stanton street.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 23 by 75, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway.

Tuesday, March 17.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 21.3 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 132.6 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Fowler, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 25 by 50, on Sheriff street, west side, between Broome and Delancey streets.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of a very desirable residence on Pacific street, Brooklyn, embracing a plot of ground 112 by 200, extending from the street named to Atlantic avenue, between Brooklyn and Kingston avenues, with a large Gothic house thereon replete with modern conveniences. Also, public auction resale to close an estate of the three-story brick store and tenement, 20 by 48, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 122 Third avenue, (late Powers street,) west side, 20 feet south of Wyckoff street.

Wednesday, March 18.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court partition sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the valuable four-story brown-stone-front house, 29.10 by 90, with extra size lot 116.10 feet deep, No. 87 Fifth avenue, east side, 49 feet north of Sixteenth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick H. Man, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick house, 24 by 50, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 539 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 453 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, Myer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of a plot 72 by 100, with buildings, on Crosby street, east side, 72 feet south of Spring street. Also, assignee's sale, under the direction of J. Nelson Tappan, Esq., of a lease of the premises Nos. 12 and 14 College place, with the second, third, and fourth floors of Nos. 63 and 65 Murray street, connecting therewith; term of lease about five years, rent $3,450 per annum; sub lease $6,000 per year.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the premises No. 17 Broome street, south-east corner of Mangin street, embracing a lot 26 by 75, with a three-story frame house upon the front thereof and a three-story brick house in rear. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, Ernest G. Stedman, Esq., Referee, of the following City real estate: One three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, 24.10 by 48, with two-story extension and lot, 98.9 feet deep; No. 436 West Twenty-third street, south side, 374.2 feet west of Ninth avenue, one brick house, 24 by 35, with lot 73 feet deep; No. 34 Harrison street, north side, 30.11 feet east of Washington street, and the premises No. 10 Hubert street, north-west corner of Collister street, embracing a lot 25 by 87.6, with a three-story brick house 25 by 40 upon the front thereof, and a stable 25 by 30 in rear.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition resale, Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 328 Pearl street, south side, 128 feet west of Dover street, comprising a lot 26 by 126 by 26.9 by 131, with large brick house thereon. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sherman T. Knevals, Esq., Referee, of six houses and lots located respectively on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets with water rights, the lots to be sold forming a rectangular strip of land 46 feet in width, extending from the centre line of the block between Henry and Madison streets, to the north side of South street. Also public auction sale of the following property located in South Brooklyn: Two two-story frame houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 306 and 307 Twenty-third street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with two lots, each 25 by 100 in rear, fronting on Twenty-second street.

By Cole & Murphy, at City Sales-room, No. 339 Fulton street, Brooklyn, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Charles Cooper, deceased, of an extensive list of valuable Brooklyn real estate, as follows: Homestead, with forty lots on Bushwick Avenue Boulevard, Evergreen avenue, and Wiesfield street; one house and two lots on Quincy street, between Ralph and Patchen avenues; the Atlantic Hotel property on Himrod street, Myrtle and Johnson avenues; three lots on Flushing avenue, near Tompkins avenue; seven lots on Flushing avenue, near Bogart street; seventeen lots on the same avenue, between Bogart street and Morgan avenue; seven lots on Cook street, near Bogart street, and one lot on the corner of Flushing and Evergreen avenues.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, public auction sale of the following Brooklyn property: Two brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 43 feet, with lots, each 100 feet deep, Nos. 602 and 604 Carlton avenue, between St. Mark's avenue and Prospect place; one two-story and basement frame house, with lot, 25 by 126, No. 100 Classon avenue, and three two-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 20 by 80, on Third avenue, near Forty-first street.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, two three-story brick houses, each 20 by 35, with lots, each 75 feet deep, Nos. 127 and 133 Henderson street, corner of York street, and the three-story and basement brick house, 16.8 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 173 York street, near Henderson street.

Thursday, March 19.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Trustees' sale under the direction of John B. Stevens, Esq., et al., of the following valuable City real estate: Premises No. 120 Pearl street, east side, and No. 84 Water street, west side, 117 feet north of Old slip, comprising a lot 23.2 by 128.8 by 24.2 by 126, running through from street to street, with five-story brick buildings covering same thereon; one five-story brick store, 24.2 by 80, with lot 85 feet deep, No. 83 Water street, east side, 72.2 feet north of Old slip; one four-story brick store, 24.2 by 80.4, with lot 85.1 feet deep, No. 84 Front street, west side, 73.9 feet north of Old Slip, in rear of above; one four-story brick store, with lot, 24.1 by 96, No. 83 Front street, east side, 70.10 feet north of Old slip, (building nearly covers lot,) and one four-story brick store, 24.1 by 94, with lot 24.1 by 98.9 by 24.1 by 98.9, No. 43 South street, west side, 70.7 feet north of Old slip, in rear of above; also, the right, title and interest of the last-named lot to the bulk-head on the East River, 24 feet front, opposite. This property belongs to the estate of the late Col. Harmon Thorne, and the sale is one of special importance.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the four-story brown-stone-front store and dwelling, 25 by 56, with two-story brick extension and lot 25 by 103.3 by 30.1 by 103.3, No. 161 Fourth avenue, (old No. 4 Union square,) east side, 25 feet north of Fourteenth street; also, the four-story English basement brick house, 25 by 41, with three-story brick extension and lot 25 by about 80, No. 106 East Fifteenth street, south side, 173 feet east of Fourth avenue, with a two-story brick building on rear of lot. Also public auction sale to close the estate of John F. [illegible], deceased, of a plot of 5 lots together, in size 100 by 122, with improvements thereon, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, the improvements consisting of a factory 25 by 75, and 2 dwellings, one 25 by 28.2, and the other 25.2 by 32. Also, Supreme Court sale, Francis M. Scott, Esq., Referee, of the valuable property known as the Fort Washington Hotel, located on the Tenth avenue, at its junction with the [illegible] and King's Bridge road, between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-second streets, [illegible] about 5 City lots with a number of [illegible]

thereon. Also, under the same court order, 2 lots, each 25 by 100, on Mott street, north side, 250 feet west of Morris avenue, in Melrose south, now the Twenty-third Ward of City.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Partition sale of the premises Nos. 176 and 178 Centre street, east side, about 92 feet north of Canal street, comprising a plot of land 49.4 by about 82.6, (rear irregular,) with five-story brick buildings thereon. Also, Trustees' sale of the two-story and basement brick house with lot 25 by 90, No. 73 Amity street, north side, 50 feet east of Thompson street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Bernard E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 19.6 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 320.6 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Trustee's sale of the three three-story brick stores and tenements, each 40 feet deep, with lots together in size 62.8 by 76, Nos. 776, 778, and 780, Third avenue, north-west corner of Forty-eighth street, with a lot 19 by 100.5 in rear, fronting street, known as No. 159 East Forty-eighth street. Also public auction sale of the two-story and attic frame house, 23 by 50, with lot 24.7 by 106, No. 70 High street, Brooklyn, south side, 78.3 feet west of Pearl street. Also the three-story and basement frame house and lot No. 484 Park avenue, Brooklyn, south side, 78 feet west of Bedford avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 240 feet east of Second avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Trustee's sale, under the direction of E. Belknap, Esq., of the desirable four-story French-roof high-stoop brown-stone-front house with lot 25 by 133.5, No. 98 Second place, Brooklyn, north side, 75 feet west of Court street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the four three-story and basement frame cottages with lots each 20 by 90, Nos. 171, 173, 175, and 177 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, east side, between Willoughby and Myrtle avenues, together with four building lots in rear, each 20 by 101.1, fronting on Grand avenue.

Friday, March 20.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot, 23.7 by 99.1 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 228 Pearl street, south side, between Fletcher street and Burling slip. Also, similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots, each 16.3 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the premises Nos. 727 and 729 Washington street, east side, between Hammond and Bank streets, embracing two lots, together in size 30 by 80.4 by 41.4 by 91.7.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 144 by 25.6 by 141, on West Forty-sixth street, north side, 375 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a Goelet lease of a house, with lot, 20 by 89.4, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 274 feet east of First avenue; term of lease, twenty years from May 1, 1870; ground rent, $240 per annum.

Saturday, March 21.

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 20.6 by 74, on First avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure resale, William C. Barrett, Esq., Referee, of gore lot, 11.10 by 100.8 by 132 by 159.2, on East Eighty-ninth street, north side, 125 feet west of Third avenue; also, one gore lot, 83.3 by 107 by about half block, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 300 feet west of Third avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 18 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 432 feet west of First avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East Eighty-seventh street, north side, 200 feet west of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 25 by 100.3, on Morris avenue, south-east corner Elton street, Morrisania.

The above, we believe, includes all the proposed transactions of the week.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 13.

Garden st., s. w. s., part lot No. 278, map Mott Haven, 20x100	3,000
Monroe st., No. 83, n. s., 68.2 ft. e. of Pike st., 22x71.11, except strip of rear, 85.9 ft. e. of Pike st., 47x24.3	13,500
Orchard st., No. 5, w. s., 48.8 ft. s. of Canal st., 24.4x65.6	27,000
49th st., s. s., 201 ft. e. of 3d av., 21x100.5	28,000
57th st., n. w. corner of Madison av., 25x100.5	45,000
132d st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th av., wid., 18.9x99.11	9,000
146th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100, Morrisania	1,325
Avenue C, e. s., No. 46, 11 ft. n. of 8th st., 23.6 x63	14,500
2d av., s. e. corner of 12th st., 20.8x100	35,000
5th av., s. e. corner of 106th st., 25.9x100; 106th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100.9	65,000
7th av., s. e. corner of 133d st., 49.11x75	11,000
8th av., w. s., 23.11 ft. s. of 100th st., 22x100	28,000
8th av., w. s., 70.8 ft. n. of 89th st., 25x100	29,000
Lot No. 230, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, being 87.6 ft. s. w. from Pontiac st. 25x87.6, with right of way to Pontiac st.	500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 240, basement and cellar, 2 years, per year	$5,000
2d av., No. 1,417, store and stable, 6 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS dwellings, by L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av.:

21st st., opposite Gramercy Park, 4 story h. s. bk., 27½x55, and extension x93, furnished	$80,000
57th st., near 5th av., 4 story h. s. b. s., 18.7x70 x100	73,000
57th st., near 8th av., 4 story h. s. b. s., 25x60x100.5	52,000
54th st., near Madison av., 4 story h. s. b. s., 18.9x55x100.5	35,000
52d st., W., 4 story h. s. b. s., 16.8x50x100	20,000
64th st., near Madison av., 4 story Buena Vista stone, 20x52x100.5	45,000
87th st., near Lexington av., 4 story h. s. b. s., 20x55x100	28,000
70th st., near 4th av., 4 story h. s. b. s., 20x50x 100.5	30,000

FIFTH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT new house, No. 537 5th av., built by John H. Sherwood, finished in cabinet woods by Pottier & Stymus; house 30 by 94; lot 100; is one of the finest built houses on the avenue, and in centre of block; seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 562 5th av., or on the premises.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

A BARGAIN—THREE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses; all hard-wood finished; West 62d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard; corner, $27,000; other two, $23,000; also a first class four story brown stone at the Park entrance, No. 308 West 58th st. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st., builder and owner.

NINTH WARD CORNER, 66x90—ONLY ONE block from splendid new docks now building for the White Star Line. The only large corner for sale in the neighborhood. Also, a cosy house in Brooklyn, near City Hall; easy terms. Apply to the owners, THOMAS MAHER & CO., No. 131 Barrow st.

WILLIAM H. FALCONER,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 100 4TH AV.
SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING
Carefully attended to and returns promptly made.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65x80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

SIXTIETH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—FOUR-story brown-stone house, 20x55x102.2, frescoed and complete order throughout; terms and price will suit.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

AT A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20.6x50, lot 100, on 45th st., (east side;) house partially furnished; price only $20,000. For permits apply to
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x58, lot 96, in 14th st., very near 7th av.; fine order throughout; only $27,500; terms easy. OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND A HALF-STORY frame house and lot No. 438 East 84th st.; all modern improvements; lot, 25x100. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST., A FIRST-CLASS EXtra wide brown-stone house; stable convenient if wanted; for sale cheap, or exchange in part.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, 27x65, and extension, near 5th av.; best street below the Park; a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MADISON AV., CORNER 53D ST.—SUPERB, new, beautifully finished, well-proportioned, four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A MOST CONVENIENT AND MODERN three-story high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick and brown-stone house; eleven rooms; excellent neighborhood, delightful location; Summit st., a half block from First place, Brooklyn, fifteen minutes' walk, exclusive of ferry, from corner Wall st. and Broadway; no stage nor car fares nor crowded cars nor delay; all improvements, in fine order. Price, $6,650, a sacrifice of $2,000. Apply to owner, office of HOLLY BROS., No. 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A NEW, FINELY-FINished, two-story brown-stone front house, all improvements, desirably located, and within one or two minutes' walk of three lines of cars, and twenty-four minutes from ferry. Price, $7,200; cash, $1,700. Address JOHN HANNAH, No. 916 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O.V. Holcomb,89 B'way,W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES OF TEN and fifteen rooms, modern improvements, very cheap. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN LYNN, MASS., ON THE EASTern Railroad, thirty minutes' ride from Boston, the elegant sea-side residence situated at the corner of Ocean and Nahant sts., at the end of the beautiful long beach leading to Nahant, with about ten acres of elevated land, bounded by streets on three sides, and on the east by the sea-shore and the attractive beach for boating, bathing, and fishing; the grounds are filled with fruit-trees, graperies, green-houses, ornamental trees, and shrubbery; the dwelling-house and stables are of modern style, very commodious, and were built some ten years since, in the best manner, by day's work; the marine view is charming, and is not surpassed by any in New-England. The above estate offers great inducements to purchasers for a hotel, or the land for cutting up into house-lots for gentlemen's private residences, as the location is superior to any on the shore from Boston to Cape Ann. For further particulars address
H. B. WARD,
No. 2 Court square, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY INCOME-PAYING PROPERTY—On the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of about forty acres and large river front; in completeness, mansion, outbuildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere; the property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold at fair terms, with early possession; for a public institution, college, or otherwise, this estate cannot be surpassed within 100 miles of this City; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located, with attractive rent roll; if not disposed of by sale or exchange, will be let to a strictly private family for the season or year; rent, $5,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE IN LYNN, MASS.—THE ELEGANT sea-side residence formerly owned and occupied by M. Day Kimball, Esq., a spacious house, built in the best manner, with gas and water throughout; a good stable with ample room for horses, carriages, hay-loft, &c.; 42,000 square feet of elevated land extending to the sea-shore, highly improved and embellished; fishing, boating, bathing, and driving, enjoyable at pleasure; the marine view is charming, and is not surpassed on the shore; only thirty minutes' ride from Boston on the Eastern Railroad, and five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars address H. B. WARD, No. 2 Court square, Boston, Mass.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities. Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

POUGHKEEPSIE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, house No. 90 Market st., double, fourteen rooms, oak frame, clap-boarded over tongued and grooved siding, two stories and attic, 42x38, with conservatory, lot 120x300 with fruit trees and grape-vine; stable on rear; five minutes on sidewalk to Post Office. Market is the widest and one of the most fashionable streets of the City. Price, $14,000. Inquire of
HENRY COFFIN, Administrator,
No. 87 Maiden lane, corner Gold st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, OR TO EXCHANGE for City or country property, a beautiful island country seat, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., offering superior advantages for a most attractive Summer residence and unusual facilities for sporting purposes. This place is remarkable for its healthy and invigorating atmosphere. For full particulars and terms, which will be made easy, apply to JAS. E. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON—SITuated one mile south of Newburg, fine house with modern improvements, suitable for Summer or Winter residence; twenty-one acres choice land, abundance of fruit, ten minutes' walk from depot, and convenient to boats; charming river and inland views; place every way desirable; not a fancy place; price very moderate and terms easy. Particulars may be obtained of
JOHN S. BOYD, Esq., No. 20 West 38th st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 336 acres of land on the east bank of the Hudson River, near Rhinebeck, with substantial stone dwelling and extensive out-building, very fine views, three-quarters of mile water front; will be sold very cheap, as the owner desires to go abroad. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

STAMFORD, CONN.—STRAWBERRY HILL.—FOR sale, a very desirable place, with fine dwelling and out-building, and four acres tastefully laid out; the house, now occupied by the owner, is roomy and convenient, and can be had at an early day; about ten minutes' walk from depot; price $45,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STAMFORD.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, A desirable residence on Clark's Hill, one mile from depot, thirty-five miles from New-York; contains twenty-four rooms; gas and water in house; good stable and carriage-house. Address OLIVER MOWBRAY, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—FOUR FARMS IN DUTCHESS COUNty, on line of N. Y., B. and M. Railway, 100 to 600 acres; all first-class land; good buildings, fruit, and water; prices from $70 to $125 per acre. Terms easy. Address E. P. THOMPSON, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WHERE AND HOW TO LIVE.—IMPORTANT to all contemplating country homes; pamphlets sent free; villas and cottages built; also for sale and to let. Address HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, No. 194 Broadway, or call at No. 61 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND, ON Main st., near the Great South Bay, a good dwelling-house, (and store if desired,) with half acre of improved land. Terms very favorable. Apply to T. M. GRIFFING, Patchogue, Long Island.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS IN THE CITY OF SOUTH Bend, Ind. I am prepared to show this to be one of the best investments in the United States; will be sold for cash only; title perfect; prefer to sell only half. Address D. GALST, Dayton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—AT GREENPOINT, HOUSES AND LOTS at great bargains. Apply to D. B. TREADWELL, No. 79 Greenpoint av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HANDSOME VILLA, 22 x60, corner of 8th av. and Lincoln place, (Degraw st.,) near the Park. J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 21 Park row, New-York, and No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, valuable mansion and nine splendid lots on Pacific st. and Atlantic av., between Brooklyn and Kingston avs.

Also, resale of valuable store property No. 122 3d av., (late Powers st.) three-story brick store, growing business property, and must be sold.

THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, four three-story and basement cottages, with improvements, Nos. 171, 173, 175, and 177 Ryerson st., near Willoughby av.; rented for $850 each.

Also, four lots in the rear of above.

THURSDAY, March 19, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 689 Broadway, New-York.

Receiver's sale of the effects of the Bickford Knitting-machine Company.

TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

No. 98 Graham av., Williamsburg, corner Siegel st., to close estate of Gavert Witjen, deceased.

Also, No. 164 Ainsley st., No. 273 Ewen st., and other houses.

Also, lots on Park and Grand avs., &c.

MONDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Executor's sale of No. 25 Fulton st. and No. 206 Water st., New-York, to close estate of Hervey G. Law, Esq., deceased.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Estate of H. G. Law, deceased.

Maps, &c., at office No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Faile and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.

The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.

LOT 29.10X116.10.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CROSBY ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Supreme Court in foreclosure, Meyer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee:

CROSBY STREET.—The three lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on east side Crosby st., 42 feet south of Spring st., being 72 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NOS. 176 AND 178 CENTRE ST., TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two five-story brick buildings and lots situate on the easterly side of Centre st., between Canal and Hester sts., and known as Nos. 176 and 178 Centre st. Buildings have vaults under sidewalks. Lots together 49.4½ by 82 feet 7 inches.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY ORDER OF JOHN B. STEVENS, ESQ.

VALUABLE AND IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE FIRST WARD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of John B. Stevens and others, Trustees, the following desirable stores:

PEARL ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 120 Pearl st., near Old slip.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 84 Water st., directly in rear of the above. The two buildings will be sold together, (running through from street to street,) having separate fronts and entrances on each street; size 24.2x128.8.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick store, No. 83, 24.2x80.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 84, 24.2x85.1.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 83, 24.1x96.2.

SOUTH ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 43, 24.1x98.9.

EAST RIVER.—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said lot on South st. to the bulk-head on the East River, opposite lot No. 43 South st.; front on bulk-head, 20 feet ½ inch.

Title perfect; terms liberal.

For maps and particulars apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
No. 35 Pine st.

Or to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Brooklyn, to close the estate of the late Chas. Cooper, including the homestead on Bushwick av., containing about forty lots. COLE & MURPHY will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Salesroom, No. 339 Fulton st., Brooklyn, by order of the executors: The Cooper homestead and forty lots on Bushwick av., Boulevard, Evergreen av., and Wiesfield st. One house and two lots on Quincy st., between Ralph and Patchen avs. The Atlantic Hotel property, Himrod st., Myrtle and Johnson avs. Three lots on Flushing av., near Tompkins. Seven lots on Flushing av., near Bogart. Seventeen lots on Flushing av., between Bogart st. and Morgan av. Seven lots on Cook st., near Bogart. One lot corner Evergreen and Flushing avs.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps can be had at the Brooklyn *Times* Office, Broadway, E. D., or of the auctioneers, No. 379 Fulton st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 73 AMITY ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Edmund and Francis Hendricks, Trustees:

AMITY STREET.—The two-story and basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Amity st., between South 5th av. and Thompson st., and known as No. 73. Lot, 25x90 feet.

J. H. & S. RIKER,
Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau st.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

(Under direction of William C. Barrett, Referee,)

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,

At 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Large brick house and extension and lot known as No. 328 Pearl st., near Dover st.; lot 26x131 and 126.

Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Banking Offices to Lease.

Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DESIRABLE STORE TO RENT IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A large and elegant store, 25x160 feet, with loft and basement, suitable for a large wholesale or retail business, particularly desirable for dry goods, carpets, clothing, or shoes; on the main street; no better location in the city. Address Drawer No. 14, Rochester Post Office.

TO LET—THE BUILDINGS NOS. 9, 11, AND 13 Stone st., for many years occupied as bonded warehouses; the building No. 41 South William st., running through to Stone st.; the four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 133 West 44th st.

Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS No. 46 Hudson st. and 45 Thomas st., L lot; rent $2,500 per annum.

Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 54 MAIDEN lane, extending through to Liberty st., well located for drug business or other occupation requiring strong building. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.

W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to

JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to

JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—To let, the 100-feet deep splendid-lighted four-story building, with store, in No. 85 Mercer, near Spring st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—42 UNIVERSITY PL.; MODERN IMPROVEments; gas and water; first floor for business purposes; third and top floors (flats) for residences. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 B'way, (Astor pl.)

TO LET—ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of No. 763 Broadway, near Stewart's. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS MODERN OFFICES IN THE building No. 744 Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power. Apply at Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

TO LET—FOR STORAGE.—BASEMENT AND SUBcellar on the Bowery, 50 by 125 feet each. L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, ONE HOUR from City. To let, immediate possession, fully furnished, the beautiful cottage, handsomely painted in fresco, lately occupied by Rev. E. C. Bull, containing five bedrooms, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, &c.; gas, range, furnace, grates, &c.; stable for two horses; well and filtered water; grounds all in lawn; fruit, vines, and shrubbery in abundance; rent, which is cheap, $1,200 per year. Keys with

S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM this City, the beautiful furnished slate-roof house now occupied by Rev. J. Selden Spencer, on the north side of Church st., close to Broadway; contains eight bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, with all modern improvements; house fronts the south, with bay-windows, fruit-trees, garden, stable, &c.; rent, $1,800 per year.

S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO RENT, AT VERY LOW RENT—A HANDsome furnished cottage at Newburg, on the Hudson, on Grand av.; four acres; stable, coach-house, &c.; house contains twelve to thirteen rooms. For full particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE FOUR-story and attic English-basement house, No. 247 West 23d st., with all the modern improvements; rent $2,400. Apply to F. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, A NICE PRIVATE house, three story and basement, fourteen rooms, bath and gas; respectable neighborhood; rent, $1,200. Apply at No. 404 East 9th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house in 28th st.; rent $2,500.

HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house in 46th st., to rent, furnished.

HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 33th st.; rent $2,500.

HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—FOUR miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct from Wall st., or by cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the City. TO LET OR FOR SALE—Villas, with view of or fronting on the bay, each 9, 10, 13, 14 and 19 rooms, all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

TO BE LET—AT PORT CHESTER, WITHIN FIVE minutes of depot, a splendid residence, eighteen rooms, with all the modern improvements; stables, coach-house, &c.; fine garden and seven acres of land; great abundance of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. This is one of the most desirable locations in Westchester County, having a view of the Sound upward of twenty miles. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LEASE FURnished; comfortable, commodious, convenient, country seat, on Ridge, near depot; commanding extensive views; nine acres, in lawns, garden, fruit, forest, shade; stables attached; laundry and other out-buildings; fine neighborhood; convenient to churches and schools. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN NEWTOWN VILLAGE, Long Island, a house suitable for a boarding-house; rent, $750; also a commodious house, beautifully situated on Clermont terrace; rent, $800; both within two minutes of railroad depots, and less than one hour from any part of New-York via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, Flushing North-side Railroad, and Flushing (Long Island) Railroad. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
TO RENT.

Large and complete list can be had on application.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO RENT, AT VERY low rent, a handsomely-furnished cottage at Newburg, on the Hudson, on Grand av.; four acres of land, stable, coach-house, &c.; house contains twelve or thirteen rooms. For full particulars apply to

W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; all modern improvements; pleasantly located; corner of 5th and Peace sts.; near depot. Inquire of Real Estate offices there, or owner, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO LET—NO. 134 2D AV., THREE-STORY AND Mansard-roof high-stoop brown-stone house, all modern improvements and in perfect order. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; first class in every respect. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—15 UNIVERSITY PLACE; FIRST-CLASS 3½ story high-stoop brick house; 20 rooms; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

COTTAGE TO RENT—AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J., one hour from New-York by Erie Railway; shade trees, shrubbery, garden, &c.; location very pleasant and healthy. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,752.

SIXTH AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—TO LET—A NICE flat, six rooms, in full-sized brown-stone house; rent reasonable to a small desirable family; balance occupied by three adults. Apply to C. H. LOCK, 171 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the season. F. G. & O. S. BROWN, Agents for Long Branch real estate, Broadway, corner Wall st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A MODERATE-PRICED HOUSE WANTED, for which a stock of first-class sewing-machines, new, all latest improvements, will be given; a fine business chance for some enterprising man. Address Box No. 4,314, Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, A FURnished cottage, within one hour's ride of the City; terms reasonable. Address J. W. CHAMPLIN, No. 11 Whitehall st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

are requested to send without delay their addresses and amounts held by them, to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

A committee of first-mortgage bondholders has been formed to prepare a plan. They will strive to thoroughly protect the first mortgage, believing, if rightly managed, it is perfectly good.

Two plans have been proposed, both of which are objectionable, as neither protects the first bondholders as well as can be devised.

Dictated by the desire to do to others as they would be done by, their plan (after thorough protection of the first mortgage) will give the other interests consideration in their exact order, and in time return to the towns their stock as originally subscribed, without watering.

To perfect such a plan will need time. The committee ask the patience and co-operation of all.

D. B. HALSTEAD,
GERRITT H. SMITH,
H. BLENNERHASSETT, } of Committee.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner,

BANKERS,

A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

New-York & Harlem

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF '72.
COUPONS DUE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.
FOR SALE BY
WM. F. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 EXCHANGE PLACE.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
A LIMITED AMOUNT
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT., $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by

SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis.

Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 20 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
S. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan
Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

FOR SALE,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,292,500 SEVEN PER Cent. Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, ($1,292,500.)

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

EDWARD BILL, Administrator,
No. 47 Water st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company for choice of Directors and any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Jay Cooke & Co., claim against them of about $1,200. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th day of April next at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the outstanding Consolidation certificates of this company be paid on the same day at the same place.

The transfer-books for both capital stock and Consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 20th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A FIRST FLOOR, (and floor to rent to purchaser,) near Union Square Theatre, cheap for cash; everything complete for housekeeping. Apply to H. CONDIT, real estate agent, No. 139 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND OFFICE DESK AND counter, sixteen to twenty feet in length; must be in good order. Address W. R. B., Mott Haven, N. Y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Send for circular.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippitt, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles E. Whitney and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

No. 19 John st.,

About to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will offer their entire stock of silver-plated ware at No. 19 John st. for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 18, 19, 20, and 21. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. A rare opportunity is now offered to dealers, hotel proprietors, housekeepers, and steam-ship owners to lay in their supplies. The assortment embraces every article in the line known to the trade, including tea sets, coffee urns, salvers, cake baskets, butter dishes, plated table cutlery, casters, ice pitchers, goblets, fruit dishes, tureens, vases, napkin rings, water coolers, &c., &c., &c., all manufactured in their own works in Wallingford, Conn., and warranted extra heavily plated and first class in every respect.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of furniture, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices. His connection with some of the largest furniture houses in Paris and Vienna, and his facilities for manufacturing, enable him to sell cheaper than any house in the City. Parties who contemplate furnishing are invited to call and examine this large and varied stock, manufactured expressly for retail trade from new designs by the most prominent artists. The stock embraces new designs in

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
BUFFETS AND DRESSING-CASES,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.

A. LOWENBEIN,

No. 262 HUDSON ST., and Nos. 48 and 50 DOMINICK ST.

Eighth avenue cars pass the door, and Sixth avenue cars within one block.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, bankrupt.—No. 4,440.

Notice of Sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on the 21st day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises known as No. 143 Reade street, City of New-York, two Cottrell drum presses, two Gordon presses, one paper cutting machine, and all the goods and chattels belonging to said bankrupt's estate, and consisting of a few articles used in and around a printing office.

Full description of said property may be had of the undersigned.

JOHN SCOTT,
Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupt,
No. 15 Spruce st., New-York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of WILLIAM H. DECKER, bankrupt, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, March 20, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the lumber-yard foot of West Thirteenth street, New-York City, about 400,000 feet yellow pine, oak, maple, spruce, and ash lumber; also, one-eighth part of the schooner Francis French, of New-York; carriage, wagons, harness, robes, office furniture, tools, &c.; also, said bankrupt's interest in the office, stable building, and derricks on said lumber-yard. Terms, cash. Schedules of said property may be obtained on application to the assignee.—New-York, March 6, 1874.

C. C. SOUTHARD, Assignee,
Foot West Thirteenth street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store numbered 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store fixtures and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts now contained in said store.—Dated March 6, 1874.

J. D. ADAMS, Assignee of said Bankrupts.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 16, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo [illegible]; can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Also fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons, cargo [illegible], can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Also fresh [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Olympus, Sat'day, April 11
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Samaria, Tuesday, April 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

CORNWALL, GIBSON	Wednesday, March 18
ARRAGON, WESTERN	Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER, to follow.	

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, March 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.

Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.

Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE	ROUSSAU	Saturday...April 4
EUROPE	LEMARIE	Saturday...April 18
ST. LAURENT	LACHESNEZ	Saturday...May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE	March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE	March 24, 10:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	March 31, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE	April 21, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. A. J. NEYNABER, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship OHIO, Capt. K. v. EMSTER, on WEDNESDAY, March 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE,

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES	March 7
GLAMORGAN	March 21
PEMBROKE	April 4
ANDES	April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, March 18.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 21.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, W., Mar. 25, 11 A. M.	Greece, Sat., April 4, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M.	Italy, Sat., April 11, 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL	March 17
CORINTH	April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA	March 24
ATLAS	April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	March 19
CUBA, (Havana direct)	March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Wed. March 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	April 2
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)	April 4

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 17.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, March 31.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6:10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M., 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 6:44, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CHAIN-IRON.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until 12 M., the 1st day of April, 1874, for the below-described best American Chain-iron, to be delivered, free of expense to the Government, at the Washington Navy-yard, subject to such proof tests as shall in every way be satisfactory to the Commandant of the said Navy-yard, and at such times and in such quantities as may be called for by him, the last delivery to be prior to June 30, 1874.

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

1,725 links Chain-iron, 1 7-16 inches diameter, 17¼ inches long, 13,700 pounds.

1,685 links Chain-iron, 1 8-16 inches diameter, 18 inches long, 15,114 pounds.

2,815 links Chain-iron, 1 10-16 inches diameter, 19½ inches long, 31,600 pounds.

2,035 links Chain-iron, 1 11-16 inches diameter, 20¼ inches long, 25,762 pounds.

925 links Chain-iron, 1 12-16 inches diameter, 21 inches long, 13,000 pounds.

1,875 links Chain-iron, 1 13-16 inches diameter, 21¾ inches long, 29,[illegible]00 pounds.

Bidders will be required to send fair samples of the iron they propose to furnish, marked with their names, in one bar of 6 (six) feet long, of each of the different sizes required, to the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard. These bars will be subject to competitive tests, and will be required to stand a pulling strain of 70,000 (seventy thousand) pounds to the square inch section when turned down to the usual shape and size of testing pieces in the yard. All the iron called for to be delivered in straight lengths, free from flaws, ragged ends, and other defects, and to be equal to the samples furnished. Any iron falling below the required test will be rejected, and remain at the risk of the bidder until removed from the Navy-yard.

The award will be made to the lowest responsible bidder whose iron of the different sizes comes up to the required test.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the iron when awarded.

Blank forms for bidders can be had at this office.

G. E. THORNTON,
Pay Inspector United States Navy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up, for school purposes, premises on the south side of 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and premises on the north side of 124th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the schools that are to occupy said premises.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up premises Nos. 222 and 224 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for Primary School No. 33.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the desks and other furniture required for said school.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for dividing the gallery rooms in primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 27 and 53.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE OR YELLOW PINE OR SPRUCE PILES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 26, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale. No. 2 City Hall. Very respectfully,

EUGENE J. LYNCH, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale Room No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. H. VAN TASSEL and A. J. CAMPBELL (iron works) was, on the 23d ult., by mutual consent, dissolved. A. J. CAMPBELL will continue the business, and attend to the affairs of the old firm.

WM. H. VAN TASSEL,
A. J. CAMPBELL,
Nos. 552 to 558 West 33d st. and No. 400 West st.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between WILLIAM M. LLOYD and CHARLES H. HAMILTON, under the name of LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM M. LLOYD only will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM M. LLOYD,
CHARLES H. HAMILTON.
New-York, Feb. 27, 1874.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG. IF RETURNED to No. [illegible] West [illegible] st. $5 will be paid.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED AS PARLOR and bedroom; large closets, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; near Fifth Avenue Hotel; overlooks Madison square; most central locality in the City; suitable for two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife; rent low to permanent occupants. Address or apply to A. P. LYON, Fifth Avenue Building, No. 180 5th av.

WE OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO families wishing elegantly furnished rooms and good board on European plan, at Grand Union Hotel, on Park av. and 41st st.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

Handsomely-furnished parlor and room on second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also, one square room; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.; elegant parlor floor; bath, closets, &c.; private table; fourth floor front and bedroom; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, in private families and first-class boarding houses, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.

Two large fine rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let, without board. Family private.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, including an elegant suite, with all conveniences, private bath, &c., &c.; private table if desired.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM; southern aspect; also a small one to rent, with board, to one or two gentlemen.

5TH AV., NO. 164.

An entire floor to rent; six rooms; also, single rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. "Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852*. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a parlor and bedroom, with breakfast only, in a quiet, refined, private family; will be permanent if suited; the highest reference given and required; location preferred in vicinity of Union or Madison square. Address, stating terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 3,739 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY THREE ADULTS, mother, son, and daughter, from April 1st, in a private family; location, between Lexington av. and Eighth av., not below 34th st.; upper part of the City preferred; answers must state prices. Address JACKSON, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT, } Executors.
mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE,
mh2-1aw6mM* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.
n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1871.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.
s21-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
d22-1aw6mM* Administrators de bonis non.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh1-1aw6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON—LES HUGUENOTS

Positively last week (but two) of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 16, at 8,
TENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
(LAST TIME)—LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINE.
Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Miss A. L. CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI.
Grand chorus and powerful orchestra.
Bohemian dance in the third act by Mlle. BILLON.
Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8,
(Last time)—IL TROVATORE—NILSSON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as LEONORA.
CARY, CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, at 8 o'clock,
(LAST TIME)—LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VIOLETTA.
CAPOUL, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, &c.
SATURDAY, March 21, at 1:30 P. M., AIDA.

Last grand Aida matinée, and final performance this season of AIDA.

Matinée Prices—Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra, (all parts.)

Seats and boxes for all the above now at Academy, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway.

In active rehearsal, and will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock, with entirely new scenery, superb costumes, appointments, &c., augmented chorus, increased orchestra, &c., &c., Richard Wagner's opera,

LOHENGRIN.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30—commence at 8 o'clock.
TWENTY-FIRST WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
will be presented Sheridan's fine comedy of
THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. John Brougham
Bob Acres	Mr. Harry Beckett
Capt. Absolute	Mr. E. Arnott
Falkland	Mr. J. W. Carrol
David	Mr. E. M. Holland
Fag	Mr. C. E. Edwin
Thomas	Mr. J. W. Leonard
Lydia Languish	Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Mrs. Malaprop	Mme. Ponisi
Julia	Miss Dora Goldthwaite
Lucy	Miss Estelle Rowe

RIVALS MATINEE SATURDAY, MARCH 21, at 1:30.

NOTICE.—The performances of the RIVALS must be limited to SIX, in consequence of the promised production of

CENTRAL PARK and THE VETERAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY OF THE
DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR,
DION BOUCICAULT,

Who will appear (for the first time in this City in fourteen years) on MONDAY EVENING, March 16, 1874, in his characteristic and truthful delineation of

MYLES NA COPPALEEN,
in his own beautiful drama, in three acts, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
Supported by the whole strength of the dramatic company,
comprising a cast of unusual brilliancy and power.
THE DRAMA WILL BE PRESENTED WITH
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
BY MR. THOMAS A. GLESSING.
CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC by Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Mr. BENSON SHERWOOD.
PROPERTIES AND CALCIUMS by
Messrs. DEUEL and SCOLLON.

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY and 35th st.,
opens 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
LAST WEEKS OF
PARIS IN 1848 BY MOONLIGHT,
soon to be replaced by evening displays of
LONDON IN 1874 BY NIGHT,
with daily matinées of LONDON IN 1828 BY DAY. Admission $1; no extras.

Entertainments of Lectorium.

Novelties of Grand Arcade.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
14th st. and 6th av.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, JR.........Lessee and Manager.
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA.........Director.
LAST NIGHTS
of the
Immensely successful Parisian sensation,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
With
AIMEE.........as.........CLAIRETTE ANGOT
Assisted by all the powerful company.
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR.........M. C. VON GHELE
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
EVENING AT 8.
ONE WEEK ONLY OF
Mr.
J. J. WALLACE
in his own Drama,
THE MAN
FROM AMERICA.

ALICE HARRISON,
AFTERNOON AT 2,
Dr. Robinson's
Dramatization of his own
Story in N. Y. Weekly,
NICK WHIFFLES;
or, the
TRAPPER GUIDE.

MONDAY EVENING, 23D, Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON in RUM; Or, THE CRUSADE OF TEMPERANCE.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The public is most respectfully informed that
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
has entirely recovered from her indisposition. She will positively appear
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
in her unsurpassable rôle of
AZUCENA, in the opera of IL TROVATORE.
POPULAR PRICES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
The brilliant young American comedian,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the charming Idyl of Life in the West,
DAVY CROCKETT.
Miss ROSA RAND.........as.........ELEANOR VAUGHN
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

EXHIBITION OF 150 SUPERB PAINTINGS, belonging to Mr. Charles L. Frost, now open at Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av.

The entire receipts of the exhibition for the benefit of St. John's Guild.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE RECORDING STEAM GAUGE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankruptcy act, approved March 2, 1867; that I have filed my account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated this 12th day of March, 1874. M. B. EDSON, Assignee,
No. 91 Liberty street, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. BABCOCK, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph M. Babcock, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh16-1aw3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM CLARK, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of William Clark, of County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, JR., FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, EDWIN D. GRISWOLD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James R. Clark, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 24th day of February, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Solicitor for petitioner, No. 220 Broadway, New-York. mh2-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, AMOS M. LYON, and CHARLES A. JOHNSON, bankrupts.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of Charles M. Nichols, of the City of Brooklyn, Amos M. Lyon, of the City of New-York, and Charles A. Johnson, of Plainfield, in the State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 27, 1874.

HERMAN COTTRELL, Assignee,
No. 21 Park row, Room No. 28, New-York City.
mh2-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John King, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1874.

WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, Assignee,
No. 276 Pearl street, New-York City.
mh16-1aw3wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 30 cents.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THIS WEEK
the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY
of pantomimists, ten in number, the legitimate successors of the renowned old New-York favorites,
THE RAVELS!
who will appear in two grand comic pantomimes; first,
HARVEST HOME;
Or, THE FOUR LOVERS,

which will be followed by a grand olio entertainment, including a new Spanish ballet d'action, arranged by Mons. Grossi, maistre, introducing the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, and entitled,

A HOLIDAY FESTIVAL IN ANDALUSIA!

After which the MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS, &c., in their great acts, and the whole entertainment terminates with the second capital pantomime, of military character and irresistibly funny, called

THE CONSCRIPT!!!

During the representation, a French quadrille, vivandiere march and drill, and realistic battle field-scenes.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.

103d to 110th

PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 21, at 1:30,
—
16TH MATINEE
—
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Proprietor and Manager
CHARITY!!
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian Charity,
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home, she had none.
—HOOD.

Received nightly with alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, by crowded, fashionable, and delighted audiences.

Dr. Athelney	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey	Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smailey	Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler	Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh	Miss ADA DYAS
Eve	Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline	Miss GRIFFITHS

ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT. III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT. IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.
CHARITY MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

THE GRAND CHARITY BENEFIT
IN AID OF THE SUFFERING POOR OF THIS CITY,
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Thursday, March 19, 1874.

Boxes and seats can now be secured at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre.

NO. 624. OLYMPIC. NO. 624.
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE,
Opens 7. Curtain 7:45.
NEW ERA OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The renowned Berger Family in new acts and musical novelties.	The world's greatest humorist, Sol Smith Russell, showing the funny side of humanity.	The peerless character artists, J. McAndrews, Sheridan and Mack, in roaring varieties.	The inimitable specialists, Mlle. Gazetta, Cora Adrienne, Minnie Maddem, Russian Gymnasts.

A host of popular artists. Every EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock. Concluding with J. J. McCloskey's new sensational local drama of THE ARABS OF NEW-YORK. Admission, Family Circle, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, Balcony, and Orchestra, $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the
YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
TUESDAY EVENING,
March 17.

The committee have the honor of announcing the following distinguished artists, who have generously volunteered their valuable services:

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, M. VICTOR CAPOUL, M. VICTOR MAUREL, M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN.

Mr. S. BEHRENS, Conductor.

Concert will commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Van Wart, No. 107 5th av., and at the box-office TUESDAY.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Concert, Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING. Proscenium box for sale. No. 90 Broadway, Room No. 16.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of March, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. DUFF WALLACE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of March, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. WARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 13th day of March, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER W. HARVEY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. ROBINSON, survivor of the firm of George A. Hunter & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William L. Robinson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.
STEELE & BOYD, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 322 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of OTTO MOLTER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
mh9-1aw3wM*

NO. 4,644.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS W. TAYLOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elias W. Taylor, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1874.

JOHN C. STOCKWELL, Assignee,
mh16-1aw3wM* No. 25 Ann st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICKA KOEHLER, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 26th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. R. C. LOCKWOOD, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, March 19, 1874,
at 1:30 o'clock,
A SIGNIFICANT CHARITY PERFORMANCE
for the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THIS CITY,
will be given
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE CONTROL
of

Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, with the sanction and support of the following ladies:

Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. L. Lorillard,
Mrs. W. B. Astor, Jr.,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. H. Appleton,	Mrs. R. [illegible]
Mrs. Lloyd Abbott,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. P. [illegible]
Mrs. Bigelow,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. W. Blodgett,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. W. Budd,	Mrs. J. [illegible]
Mrs. D. C. Blodgett,	Mrs. A. T. [illegible]
Mrs. C. J. Blake,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. H. Bime,	Mrs. H. G. [illegible]
Mrs. Doremus,	Mrs. G. T. Strong,
Mrs. C. M. Depew,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. C. B. Grinnell,	Mrs. A. T. [illegible]
Mrs. W. Garner,	Mrs. J. F. [illegible]
Mrs. F. Gilbert,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. Garrison,	Mrs. E. [illegible]
Mrs. John Hoey,	Mrs. W. F. [illegible]
Mrs. D. A. Hawkins,	Mrs. W. R. Travers,
Mrs. N. S. Hancock,	Mrs. A. Taylor,
Mrs. Henry Hilton,	Mrs. Tilden,
Mrs. L. J. Jennings,	Mrs. Van Auken,
Mrs. Lawrence Jerome,	Mrs. Kearney Warren,
Mrs. Margarette Jones,	Mrs. Whitney,
Mrs. J. P. James,	Mrs. Lester Wallack,
Mrs. E. Kernochan,	Mrs. Augustin Daly.

The managers take extreme pleasure in announcing the co-operation of

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,

and the following eminent artists, who have in the heartiest terms offered their services toward the very phenomenal cast of Sheridan's ever famous comedy of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

in many instances without regard to position, volunteering to insure a perfectness in the distribution which will be without parallel in this generation.

Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES,

(Mrs. L. J. Jennings,) who has consented to aid the good cause by returning to the stage for this particular occasion.

Miss FANNY MORANT, Mme. PONISI,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss M. GRIFFITHS,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. G. L. FOX,

Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT,	Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL,	Mr. D. WHITING,
Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,	Mr. F. CHAPMAN,
Mr. W. J. LEONARD,	Mr. BEEKMAN,
Mr. C. E. EDWIN,	

The members of the orchestra of each theatre, under the respective direction of Messrs. THOMAS BAKER and HARVEY B. DODWORTH, have also kindly volunteered their services.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
Will consist of the following gentlemen:

Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,	Mr. JOHN MOORE,
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,	Mr. D. H. HARKINS,
Mr. THEODORE MOSS,	Mr. CHARLES FISHER.

And the following
SCALE OF PRICES
has been adopted:

GENERAL ADMISSION to all parts of the house, $5. Reserved seats and private boxes, $3 to $15. Proscenium boxes, according to location.

Box-book open at Wallack's Theatre, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., daily.

THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.

GILMORE'S GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

LIEBHART, Prima Donna; LUMBARD, Prima Basso, ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, COLBY.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1874,
The most interesting programme of the season.

Mme. LOUISE LIEBHART, the favorite Prima Donna, will sing the popular English military song, "The Dashing White Sergeant," with full military band accompaniment.

Mr. JULES LUMBARD, the splendid Basso, will sing the "Zu Felice," from Ernani, and "Let All Obey," from the "Enchantress."

ARBUCKLE, the eminent Cornet Soloist, will play Millard's "Waiting," and LEFEBRE, the unrivaled Saxophone Player, will render Balfe's "Heart Bowed Down," from the "Bohemian Girl."

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, Sixty-five distinguished performers, will play Weber's overture, "Preciosa," Flotow's "Stradella," the "Southern Life Galop," and several interesting and popular selections.

Conductor.........P. S. GILMORE
MR. GEORGE W. COLBY.........Pianist
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

May be had at the Armory.

The friends of the Regiment and the public generally, patrons of the promenade concerts, will find the programme of Monday evening the most interesting yet given at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Overture, Euryanthe	Weber
Eine Faust-Symphonie	Liszt

1. Faust. 2. Gretchen. 3. Mephistopheles.
For grand orchestra, tenor and chorus for men's voices.
The tenor solo by Mr. J. GRAFF.

Chorus by the TURNER LIEDERTAFEL, under the direction of Mr. HENRY GREINER.

Symphony, No. 5, C minor, op. 60	Beethoven

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 19, AT 2:30,
A GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL
will be given of the above programme.
Admission tickets to the Rehearsal, 75 cents.
Reserved seats, $1.
Admission to the Symphony Concert as usual.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. WEDNESDAY.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT OF
Miss ISABELLA BRUSH,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18,
prior to her departure for Europe, on which occasion she will have the assistance of
M. VICTOR MAUREL, the eminent baritone;
Mr. S. B. MILLS and Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, the renowned pianists;
Mr. CARL VERNER, violoncellist,
AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS.

Tickets of admission, including reserved seat, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores and at Steinway Hall.

STEVENS & CO.
ART GALLERY,
NO. 859 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's
PAINTINGS,
COMING THROUGH THE RYE,
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,
THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.
Hours of reception from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

LECTURES.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL LECture to the ladies in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, corner of Park av. and 39th st., on March 16 and 17. Subjects—MONDAY, "Dress in its Relations to Health and Beauty;" TUESDAY, "Diseases of Women." These lectures will be repeated in the Harlem Congregational Church, corner of 125th st. and 2d av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 18 and 19, at 3:30 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A GENTLEMAN, (MEMBER OF THE PROTestant Church,) who has had a long experience in conducting volunteer and quartet choirs, is open for a similar position, or would accept the baritone or bass part in a first-class quartet choir; is perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service; references first class, musically and otherwise. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 5,577 Post Office.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, one and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

MUSIC AND SINGING TAUGHT THOROUGHLY by Mme. S. Terms, twelve lessons, $25. Ladies who intend to buy a piano may apply to Mme. S.'s services to choose it for them. Address No. 8 West 16th st.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash or installments and for rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

for merchants, manufacturers, and others; mining interests negotiated; real estate; for business. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: International Publishing Company, No. 59 Maiden lane; Howard, Sanger & Co., fancy goods, No. 105 Chambers st., &c.

GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents, No. 99 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN OLD ESTablished varnish business of forty years' standing and in successful operation, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the subscriber wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire corner of Mulberry and Camp sts., Newark, N. J., from 9 to 11 A. M.

S. P. SMITH.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—TO RENT, THE popular mill known as the Manhattan Feed Mill, Nos. 508 to 516 West 26th st. Machinery and all conveniences in perfect order. The Mill has done a large and profitable business for the past eight years. The proprietors wish to retire from business; rent low. Apply on the premises on Monday.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A SASH and BLIND FACTORY in good order, on railroad at COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (five hours west of Albany,) for sale very low, or a share in it. A responsible buyer with means can have long time and terms to suit; large business. Address H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown, N. Y.

$3,000—WANTED—A PARTY AS PARTNER [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE MASS-MEETING.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS AND LYMAN TRUMBULL TO BE INVITED TO SPEAK ON FINANCE.

The Executive Committee named in the call for a mass-meeting to be held in the Cooper Institute to give public expression to opinions on national finances, met for organization last evening at the house of George Opdyke, in Fifth avenue.

There were present George Opdyke, Elliot C. Cowdin, B. B. Sherman, Cyrus W. Field, Ethan Allen, Isaac Sherman, Peter Cooper, and Henry M. Taber.

In the absence of William Cullen Bryant, George Opdyke was called to the chair, and Henry M. Taber was elected Secretary. On motion Edward S. Jaffray and Sinclair Toucey were added to the committee.

The call being read, an animated discussion of two hours or more followed as to what should be the fixed sentiment of the mass-meeting on the great question of finance. Some were for contracting the present volume of currency, some were for issuing the forty millions reserve, and others were for stopping at the present limit.

Mr. Ethan Allen said that with a view of bringing about united counsel on this question, and determining what should be the tone and teaching of the mass-meeting to be held, and also by way of instructing those who should draft the resolutions, and also the speakers as to what general sentiment would be expected of them, he offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sentiment of this committee is opposed to any further issue or increase of United States legal tenders or national bank notes.

Resolved, That Congress be requested to take early action on the questions of finance, that the business of the country may no longer suffer by the uncertainty which now oppresses it.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and thus the tone and direction of the mass-meeting was settled.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions, which being carried, the Chairman appointed as such committee Elliot C. Cowdin, Peter Cooper, and Ethan Allen. Mr. George Opdyke was added by special motion.

Mr. B. B. Sherman then moved that a committee of three be appointed to select the officers, invite the speakers, engage the hall, attend to the printing, and do all else necessary for the success of the meeting. The Chair named Ethan Allen, Cyrus W. Field, and B. B. Sherman as this committee. Mr. B. B. Sherman was then named as Treasurer.

It was decided that among the speakers to be invited the committee send invitations to Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Gov. John A. Dix, Francis Kiernan, Wm. M. Evarts, Charles O'Conor, William Cullen Bryant, Alex. T. Stewart, Wm. E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, George Opdyke, and E. S. Jaffray.

It was decided that the meeting should be non-partisan in its character, but that all political parties should be represented among the speakers and officers.

A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested to make this one of the greatest mass-meetings ever held, and the call is being signed by thousands of our best citizens.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WHAT THE BANKERS AND MERCHANTS SAY ABOUT THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

Any change in the management of so important a railroad corporation as the Union Pacific Company is a matter of public interest; and as the company is so closely identified with the Government, inasmuch as five of its directory are representatives of the national interest therein, on the event of an election the public carefully scan the making up of the management. But there was a feature of interest attending the recent Union Pacific election in Boston which has excited very general comment and speculation. Reference is made, of course, to the election of Mr. Jay Gould as one of the Directors, and to the fact that that gentleman and Mr. Ames are said to have had the making up of the slate. On Wall street these facts have been themes of conversation, and various have been the surmises as to what Mr. Gould's intentions might be in regard to a future action with the road, whether he had any ideas of applying his shrewd executive capacity to the improving of the road, or whether he had some little game of his own to play which would redound to his personal pecuniary advantage. All opinions in the matter are simply speculative, but in their expression may be learned the estimation in which Mr. Gould is held here in New-York. Conversation with leading bankers and merchants on this subject has been productive of one verdict, and that by no means complimentary to the former king of Erie. Among the merchants of the City there is not to be found so general an interest in this matter as among those who confine their attention to banking and stock brokerage, for the simple reason that any action of Mr. Gould's in connection with the Union Pacific Company could not affect them so directly in a business way. But the high-minded representative merchants all feel, it is but fair to say, that the elevation of Mr. Gould to a social and commercial recognition, following upon the heels of an infamous career, is far from a good example to the rising generation. The merchants have not forgotten the aggravations that accompanied business transactions with the Erie Company during Mr. Gould's administration, nor have they overlooked the glaring indications at that time of the rottenness of the selfish policy instituted by the ruling spirit of that road. The subsequent manipulations of Mr. Gould only increased the lack of faith in his integrity, and caused a loss of all confidence in him as a man of honor. The views of merchants are certainly worth something in this connection, and this expression of the sentiment of the same, is reproduced from actual talk had with them by the writer. Bankers likewise look upon Mr. Gould as a very shaky individual, with no fixed policy of action beyond self-advantage. They talk of him as of a vacillating person, who has a remarkable sagacity, but with a disposition to take any steps, no matter who might suffer, to secure personal ends. They look to the injurious effect had upon American securities in foreign markets and business circles, by just such unfortunate measures as the association in the management of a railway, national in its character, of Mr. Gould with men who are considered his superiors in reputation and official responsibility. Not one of the bankers with whom the writer conversed yesterday had a really favorable word to say of Mr. Gould; while, as has been stated above, a feeling of regret was entertained at the further prominence obtained by him in an important management. Some people are charitable enough to hint that perhaps Mr. Gould intends to reform, and, by the exercise of a wise and salutary influence in the directory, to build up a good reputation. It is a question if any amount of straightforward dealing in the future could erase the dark record of an unscrupulous past. In Europe it is a conundrum exceedingly hard to guess, why in America men who claim and have a good reputation can associate with and recognize officially such a man as Mr. Gould. This is where the shoe pinches, and wherein lies much of the ground for belief in an instability of important enterprises in America, in the guidance of which men publicly dishonored take a prominent part.

THE HUDSON STREET SHOOTING.

The reported shooting of a hackman by a woman, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the neighborhood of Hudson and Morton streets, presents, on investigation, a different aspect. The hackman was not wounded, and the shot was not fired, as was rumored, by a woman. It appears that one Michael Dowdell, of No. 426 Hudson street, in company with a female of doubtful character, late on Saturday night hired a hackman named Martin H. Janson to drive them to a certain place. On arriving at Morton and Hudson streets Dowdell and the woman left the coach, and the driver demanded his pay of $2, which Dowdell thought exorbitant and refused to pay. After an angry altercation Dowdell finally paid the sum demanded, but at the same time drew a six-shooter and discharged one chamber at Janson, fortunately missing him. The parties were immediately arrested by Officer Allen and taken to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, where Dowdell was locked up for the night on a charge of felonious assault. The prisoner was brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Jefferson Police Court, yesterday morning, but was remanded until this morning, Janson failing to appear. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF INTOXICATION—A LIFE SACRIFICED.

On Saturday night Anne Mangan and her husband, Owen Mangan, residing at No. 208 West Twentieth street, had an altercation, both being slightly intoxicated at the time. It is alleged that Owen seized up a kerosene lamp which lay on the table and hurled it at his wife's head. It missed her, however, and, striking on the stove, exploded immediately, enveloping the room in flames. The husband then ran out, leaving his wife unaided in an attempt to quench the fire. She was severely burned, and had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she expired at 7 o'clock this morning. In the meantime the husband was arrested and arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault. He stated that the lamp fell from his hand accidentally, but in this he was contradicted by Mary McCaffrey, who lives in the same house, and who saw the parties when fighting. While the case was being heard by the Justice, word arrived from Bellevue Hospital announcing the death of Mrs. Mangan. The husband appeared overcome by grief when he heard of her death. He was committed to await the action of the Coroner. The deceased leaves a family of three grown-up children.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

AN INSANE LABORER MORTALLY WOUNDS HIS WIFE WITH A HATCHET AND CUTS HIS OWN THROAT.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Dennis Delany, a laboring man, who lived in the house No. 382 Hicks street, owned by Mr. Patrick H. Dunn, opposite St. Peter's Church, rose from his bed, and procuring a common carpenter's hatchet, attacked his sleeping wife with it. He inflicted upon her some nine or ten terrible wounds. Leaving her for dead, he then went to the mantel, and taking a razor from its case, cut four large gashes in his throat, any one of which, it is asserted would have proved fatal. He almost succeeded in severing his head from his body. The couple had four children, the eldest nine and a half years old and the youngest four months. Yesterday morning, a TIMES reporter visited the scene of the fearful tragedy. The house in which they lived is a respectable tenement, occupied by people of the laboring class. The Delanys had two rooms on the basement floor, which were plainly and comfortably furnished. Mrs. Delany had already been carried to the Long Island College Hospital, but the body of her husband still lay on the floor, almost in the same place it had fallen. The carpet was soaked with blood, and everything about the room was in a state of confusion. The bed in which Mrs. Delany was lying at the time of the attack was saturated with blood, which also spattered the head-board and the wall near it. The family all slept in the same room, and the eldest boy, who is quite intelligent for his age, saw the whole occurrence from the time the first blow was struck. He says that he heard a noise which waked him, and then saw his father, in his night-dress, striking his mother, who was lying in bed, with a hatchet. He was so terrified and horror-stricken that he could not cry out, and remained a dumb witness of the scene. After he had struck his mother nine or ten times, his father then went to the mantel and took the razor, and cut his own throat. He then fell with his face on the foot of the bed in which the children were lying, which was made on the floor. The boy then cried out, and his cries roused their neighbors, who rushed in at once to discover the terrible spectacle. Officer Creamer, of the Washington Street Station, who was off duty, happening to be near by, was called in. Having secured the assistance of Officers Clark and Doran, of the Butler Street Station, they took charge of the premises, and sent Mrs. Delany to the hospital. Dr. Atkinson, who attended her, says that some of her wounds are very dangerous, and that it is very unlikely that she can recover, as there has been much loss of blood. He fears, too, that inflammation may set in. There is one deep wound on the bridge of her nose, which completely crushed the jawbone, two on the left and one on the right temple, besides several scalp wounds. It seems that Delany employed the sharp edge and the hammer end of the hatchet alternately. Mrs. Delany's hands are bruised as if she had attempted to protect her head with them. Delany's landlady says he was a man of good habits. She has known him for fourteen years, and she states that he has always been sober and industrious. He never came home late and was always most affectionate in his conduct toward his wife and children. It is supposed that insanity was the cause of the horrible occurrence of yesterday, as his conduct for some time past has been strange. About a month ago his wife woke up in the middle of the night and saw him taking a pistol from the closet. She asked him what he was doing, and he replied that he only wanted to see whether the weapon was all right. He then went to bed again, and she thought no more of the matter. Delany was a native of Ireland, about forty years old, and was employed by Woodruff & Robinson as watchman. Coroner Jones visited the house yesterday and impaneled a jury. The inquest will be held on Friday next.

At a late hour last night it was learned at the hospital that Mrs. Delany had rallied so far as to be conscious. She asked that her husband should be sent for, and also asked to see her father and a priest. Her condition is very precarious.

LECTURES FOR THE WEEK.

A lady will deliver a lecture on Thursday evening next, at Robinson Hall, on "The Truth That Brings Good Tidings."

A lecture will be delivered this evening before the Young People's Union of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn, by A. N. Williamson, M. D., of New-York, on the subject of "Physical Duties."

Mrs. Walter C. Lyman will deliver a series of lectures to ladies, at Association Hall, this week, as follows: A lecture on "The Circulation and Microscopic Wonders of the Blood" this afternoon; a lecture on "Respiration" to-morrow; on Wednesday afternoon she will lecture on "Digestion;" on Thursday upon "Heart Diseases," and on Friday an extra private lecture will be delivered and illustrated with the stereopticon.

Prof. Etienne Lambert will give dramatic French readings at 11 o'clock this evening opposite Booth's Theatre.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK IMPROVEMENT.

A petition will be presented to the State Legislature to-morrow, from the property-owners and residents in the neighborhood of Riverside Park and avenue, requesting the immediate prosecution of the work on the park and avenue by the Department of Parks. The document is signed by residents owning property in the vicinity valued at $3,650,000. It is stated that the petition is intended to remove false representations made to the Legislature to the effect that those most interested in the prosecution of the proposed improvements, the property-owners of the district, did not consider it necessary they should be completed for several years to come; and the petition then proceeds to show that property will decrease in value unless the improvements are carried out immediately. Attention is also directed to the petition presented by Senator Gross on the 11th inst. from property-owners in the vicinity representing over $5,000,000 on the line of improvements, in which it was urged upon the Legislature to place the work under the control of the Department of Parks, as the most efficient and competent department.

MORE GAMBLING IN JERSEY CITY.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning an officer of the First Precinct, Jersey City Police force, saw a light in the bar-room of the Commercial Hotel, on Greene street, Jersey City. Through a crack in the shutter he observed five men playing at cards, evidently for money, and reported the matter at Police Head-quarters. A squad of men were detailed to "pull" the place, and, breaking through the door, they arrested the party. At the First Precinct Police Station they gave their names as Francis Bogardus, Lewis King, Lawrence Smith, James Givens, and John Burke. Charges of gambling on Sunday were made against all, and against Bogardus, the bar-keeper, an additional charge of keeping a disorderly house was made.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Richard Busteed, of Alabama, is at the Everett House.

Capt. Michaelis, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Assemblyman James Mackin, of Fishkill, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor C. A. King, of Detroit, and Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island; Judge George W. Paschal, of Washington, and Capt. W. L. Marshall, United States Army, arrived, yesterday, at the Hoffman House. Senator Sprague left last evening for Washington.

GENET'S MANSION TO BE SOLD.

The Sheriff still holds the executions issued some time ago against the property of Henry W. Genet's bondsmen. An order of the court has stayed the sale of the personal property of Charles E. Devlin, which was levied upon. If no such order intervenes, the Second avenue mansion erected by Genet at the City's expense, will be sold to-day to satisfy a judgment of $10,000.

A CASE OF MALPRACTICE.

The facts leading to the arrest of Dr. Norton C. Ricardo, at Passaic on Saturday, on a charge of malpractice, are these: The doctor had been called to treat a son of a gentleman named Shafer for a fracture of the arm. The doctor treated for a fracture in another part of the arm than where it really was. The consequence was that mortification set in, and the arm had to be amputated. Mr. Schafer commenced suit for the recovery of $5,000 damages, and the doctor was required to give bail in $10,000 to answer.

NEW FIRE RATES.

The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters have adopted a resolution in regard to the miscellaneous storage of general merchandise in warehouses with jute, hemp, flax, cotton in bales, hay and straw, and other vegetable fibres, making an additional charge of from ten to thirty per cent. on the rates. This is done in view of the fact that goods so stored are liable to extra damage by reason of the great quantity of water necessary to put out a fire. In view of this resolution, the insurance companies are informing their customers who have goods so stored of the extra rates, but that they will be abated on the removal of the objectionable vegetable fibres named. The companies appeal to the merchants to patronize storage warehouses in which such hazardous goods are excluded. In regard to provision warehouses a new standard of rates has been adopted in accordance with the standard of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, to go into effect shortly in this City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

INTERESTING AUTOGRAPHS.

THE COLLECTION OF HON. HENRY S. RANDALL.

From the Syracuse Journal.

When Hon. Henry S. Randall, of Cortland, was gathering materials for his *Life of Jefferson*, upward of twenty years ago, he began a collection of autographs. His search was at first for a special class of manuscripts, relating to the important literary work which he then had in hand, but his interest increasing, he gradually extended his scope of operations, until it embraced all original manuscripts coming to his attention which were valuable by reason of their contents or the names of their writers. Although for several reasons Mr. Randall's labors in this direction have been interrupted, yet his collection is, as a whole, highly meritorious and in excellent condition. The leading series are mostly quartos.

The set of the signers of the Declaration of Independence is complete, with a single exception. Few only are mere signatures; forty-three are autograph letters signed, some of them very fine; and three only are documents signed, which are quite good. The series embraces various military letters of the Revolutionary era, political letters of that and subsequent periods, and interesting private letters. John Adams writes from France in 1788, in reference to the forthcoming Constitution for the United States, and urging that in forming a Union, "everything but constitutional liberty should be sacrificed to it." He prophesied an unexampled future prosperity for this country. Robert Morris wrote, from jail, in reference to his own private affairs, which had been wrecked by "Morris' folly," a costly marble mansion, which had broken his fortune. Benjamin Rush made a strong appeal for aid to an African church in Philadelphia. A letter from James Smith to his wife indicated that the fathers of the Republic could bend to trivial affairs and indulge in broad humor.

The Constitution series is complete. It embraces all the framers of that instrument, both those who signed it, and those who did not, (thirty-nine of the former, and sixteen of the latter.) This collection of old letters is a superior one. Nearly all are autograph letters.

The set of signers of the articles of confederation is interesting, but it embraces only about two-thirds of the names. The Presidents of the old Congress, with one exception, are complete. The Revolutionary Generals of the Continental line embrace two-thirds of the number, and all of the most celebrated. Many of the letters are very interesting in their references to military and public affairs.

Two literary curiosities embraced in this collection will be read with interest, but they will, at the same time, provoke a smile. It is, perhaps, no new fact that some of the most valiant and serviceable men of the Revolutionary period wielded swords much better than they did pens. One of these quaint relics is from the hand of grand old Gen. Israel Putnam, in the approval of the finding of a court-martial and in the sentence of the convicted persons. The writing is in the pot-hook character, of the crudest and most primitive type:

> PIEKSKIL ye 16 of July 1777.
>
> I have considered the evedaneys and the doings of the cort-marshol and aprove of the same and order that william hopkins be executed on mondy the 21st inst. at between the hours of 10 and a 11 A. M. at fort Montgomery and that Jacob vautosel be put on bord the Gally Shark and be kep to hard duty.
>
> ISRAEL PUTNAM, M. G.

Another letter, written by the illustrious Kosciuszko, (as he spelled his name,) is a rough, sprawling, but not unpracticed hand, and an acknowledgment of the receipt of a bedstead:

> WEST POINT 26 Nov (1779)
>
> SIR
>
> I am very moch oblige you for Betts (beds?) thad you have send me. I should be glad have oportunity to dou something for you if I know what, and should be in my power, howvever, before I com to Albany what I expected this Winter I will endevor to show you my own feeling and my sentyments Thad I am
>
> sir
> your most Humble
> Servant
> THAD KOSCIUSZKO
> Col.
>
> To Col RANSLER.

The collection of Revolutionary officers of the line, below the rank of General, and of State Revolutionary officers of every rank, is numerous. A number of prominent British and French officers, who took part in the struggle, supplement this set. A series of land and naval officers from the close of the Revolution to the opening of the Mexican War, includes a large proportion of the most distinguished ones. The series of Presidents, Vice Presidents, and heads of departments is very full and perfect. Of the Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, but two are lacking. Nearly all the Speakers of the House of Representatives are included. There are many other distinguished men—statesmen, orators, scientists, authors, artists, &c.—who have held high rank in our national history, whose letters and sign-manuals are contained in this remarkable collection, which would form an interesting study for days. Among the foreign autographs, whose number has been swelled by Mr. Randall's own correspondence with distinguished men of the Old World, are several letters from Lord Macaulay.

GOV. KEMPER'S VETO.

Gov. Kemper's veto of the bill taking the control of the offices of the City of Petersburg, Va., from the hands of the voters is thus commented upon by the Richmond *Enquirer*: "The Governor yesterday vetoed the bill in a message of the most extraordinary character, we regret to say, that it has ever been our fortune or misfortune to peruse. We say extraordinary, for this is the first time in the history of Virginia that her Executive has pleaded in extenuation or justification of his action that 'higher law' claimed by the originator of the phrase, William H. Seward, to be above and superior to statutes and constitutions. Gov. Kemper does not pretend that the bill violates the Constitution, but bases his first objection to it upon the ground that it conflicts with some great underlying or overshadowing principles, which seem not to have found very plain expression in our Constitution or laws. Taking these supposed principles as a text, he reads the Legislature a lecture upon their duties to the colored man, which, to say the least, has little relevancy to the real question involved, and which, under the circumstances, we consider sadly out of place. The record which the people of Virginia have made during the past four years in this behalf amply vindicates them from any suspicion even of a desire to infringe upon the acknowledged and established rights of the colored race. They have not believed, and do not now believe, the colored man at present fitted to control the State, and because of this belief they elected him Governor last Fall. We are afraid that the perusal of this veto message will excite at least a suspicion that they were—mistaken. When, however, the Governor expresses the fear that the passage of this bill will invite Federal interference in our State affairs, he excites alike our astonishment and commiseration—astonishment that the Governor of a sovereign State, and that State Virginia, should entertain and, above all, express such a fear, and commiseration that he does not feel equal to the maintenance of the sovereign and constitutional rights of his State against insult and invasion, come from whatever quarter they may. We do not say that this is indiscreet or unmanly, but we do most emphatically give it as our opinion that these expressions of Gov. Kemper will do more to invite Federal intervention than the passage of a hundred 'Petersburg charters.' As profoundly as we regret this action of the Governor, it sinks to little importance when compared with the views and reasoning upon which he bases it. We regard it as a most unfortunate document, which will excite the applause only of his enemies and the lasting regret of his real friends. Such action can 'begirt' his 'official life' only with false friends, and light up his pathway, not with the terrible blaze of 'burning effigies,' but rather with the gleaming eyes of a disappointed and forsaken people."

A VISIT TO GARIBALDI.

An Italian correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, writing on the 19th ult., says that during the preceding week a caravan of ninety-five Englishmen arrived at Caprera to pay a visit to Garibaldi. The General was ill, and only received two gentlemen of the company, to whom he expressed his thanks for the sympathy and esteem manifested by them. The correspondent adds that before Garibaldi came to Caprera it rarely happened that a ship touched at the island, while during the past three years no fewer than 150 steamers have stopped there. Four Neapolitan vessels have been named after the General, and since 1871 he has been presented, chiefly by Americans, with agricultural implements of the value of from 14,000 to 16,000 lire. He has also received other presents, consisting of money, jewelry, &c., to the value of about 1,000,000 lire, but he has returned them all to the senders. Garibaldi is honorary citizen of ninety towns, villages and districts, and honorary President of 120 societies; he has twenty-one swords of honor, eleven of which have been sent him from abroad, and since 1871 he has received upward of 5,000 addresses of sympathy from various quarters. The Island of Caprera brings in to the General a net income of about 3,000 lire.

SUDDEN DEATHS IN CHICAGO.

Three cases of sudden death were reported within a few hours in Chicago on Wednesday. The first took place at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a man apparently about forty years old dropping dead on the sidewalk, near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Harrison street. He was taken into a drug store by a number of passers-by, who did not know that life was extinct, and a physician was sent for, who, arriving, pronounced the man dead. His name was unknown, and a scrutiny of his pockets failed to reveal anything that would show his identity. In the afternoon Charles Berg, while at work, suddenly fell prostrate to the ground, and upon examination it was found that he had expired. The cause is supposed to have been heart disease. Berg was a man about forty years old; he leaves a wife and several children. The third victim summoned without warning was a police officer, named Nicholas Klein. While walking along North Wells street he dropped dead to the sidewalk. Dr. Williams, who was summoned, determined that he had died from apoplexy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will give a musical and literary entertainment at their rooms this evening.

Prof. Peabody will deliver a lecture on Thursday evening on the "Historic Proof of the Miracles of Christ," and on Friday evening on the "Resurrection of Jesus Christ."

John Crowley, of No. 20 Leonard street, quarreled last night with his wife Margaret, who struck him on the head with a bottle, inflicting seven severe scalp wounds.

The Germania Theatre Company will give a dramatic performance at the Terrace Garden Theatre on Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.

A meeting will be held in the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons this evening, to hear a paper on the "Transmission of Motor and Sensitive Nervous Action," by Prof. J. C. Dalton.

Richard M. Moore and Thomas Smith were held in $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with grand larceny, on complaint of Henry C. Ball.

Adolph Cohen, discovered by Officer Ginley greatly intoxicated in Houston street on Saturday night, was held to bail in $1,000 at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempting to discharge an old pistol at the officer while being taken to the station-house.

William Bissing, a German musician, who from want of employment had become despondent, took a large quantity of poison in his room at No. 384 Pearl street yesterday. He was taken to the Park Hospital, but died five minutes after being received into that institution. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest.

At the Lyceum of Natural History, No. 64 Madison avenue, papers will be read on the following subjects this evening: A paper on "Circles of Deposition in Secondary Sedimentary Rocks," by Dr. J. S. Newberry; "Notes on the Coal Measures of Beaver County, Penn.," by Mr. J. C. White; and on the "Systems of Notation of Crystals," by Prof. J. Egliston.

BROOKLYN.

Miss Teresa Esmonde will give dramatic readings and recitations at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening.

Yesterday Mr. Chas. Smith, of No. 635 Leonard street, aged forty years, died suddenly at his residence, while playing with his child.

Edward Douglas, aged fifty, a Scotch jeweler, of No. 233 Myrtle avenue, has been missing since Friday morning. He has no family, and is supposed to be insane.

Peter Ehlers, Captain of a lighter, was arrested yesterday in New-York, on a warrant issued by Justice Delmar, charged with abandoning his wife and child, who live at No. 78 Dykman street.

Michael Adams, a prisoner, who was serving a thirty days' term in the Penitentiary, escaped on Saturday afternoon. He was arrested and taken back by Officer Malloy, of the Sixth Subprecinct, on the same evening.

Edwin Wadsworth, who said he resided in Monroe street, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Burr, of the Central Office, charged with stealing a horse, the property of Bryan Smith, of Garrom street, Jersey City. A bottle containing arsenic, a loaded revolver, and a slung-shot, were found upon his person.

LONG ISLAND.

The French steamer Alexander Lavelley, ashore at Southampton, has been seriously damaged by the recent gales and heavy surf.

David Green, a colored man, aged 101 years, living at Bay Shore, was taken to the Suffolk County Almshouse, at Yaphank, on Saturday last.

The season for shooting wild geese in the Great South Bay commenced on the 10th inst., and will continue until the 20th of April. Gunners report them to be very plentiful this Spring.

County Judge Armstrong and Ex-Judge Beach, of Queens County, having examined the title, have delivered a written opinion that the county has a right to sell the Queens County Court-house property at Long Island City.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S BOYHOOD.

An interesting letter, written by the late Ex-President Fillmore in July, 1860, and giving an account of his residence in Sparta, Livingston County, in 1814, is published in the Rochester *Union*. We quote some interesting paragraphs:

"I was born in Locke, (now Summerhill,) Cayuga County, in 1800, but my father removed to Sempronius (now Niles) in 1802, and settled upon a farm about a mile west of Skaneateles Lake and ten miles from its outlet, where I lived as long as I remained at home. The whole country was then new and my childhood was spent, as it were, in the forest. Benjamin Hungerford was our neighbor, engaged in the business of cloth-dressing, but about the year 1812 or 1813, he sold out and removed to Sparta, in your county, where he established himself in the same business. Early in the Fall of 1814 he returned East for his supply of dye-woods, &c., and called at my father's and expressed a wish that I would go home with him and learn the trade of dressing cloth. The war was then raging with Great Britain, and my youthful imagination and ambition were much excited by what I heard from the soldiers who returned from the lines, and having an uncle and cousin on the Niagara frontier, I was anxious to try the life of a soldier, and asked my father's permission to go for three months as a substitute for some one who was drafted; but he refused his assent, and, probably with a view of directing my attention from so foolish a project, induced Mr. Hungerford to ask me to go with him. At all events my father expressed a strong desire that I should go, and I consented. * * * I went with the understanding that I was to remain four months, and then, if we were both satisfied, we were to make further arrangements. But perhaps I expected too much. At any rate the treatment which I received was very galling to my feelings, and has ever caused me to feel a deep sympathy for the youngest apprentice (even to the printer's devil) in every establishment. Instead of being set to work at my trade, as I had anticipated, I was required to chop wood and do all manner of servile labor and chores, and when I manifested some surprise and reluctance at this treatment, my murmurs were silenced by being told that this was the usage of the trade. I bore this for some time until I could endure it no longer, and one day when I had been chopping in the woods I came into the shop a little before dark and was ordered by Mr. Hungerford to go on the hill and cut some wood for the shop. I took the ax, and as I went out of the door said I did not come there expecting to give my time to learn to chop wood. I waited for no reply, but went up the hill and mounted a log, and commenced chopping. In a few minutes I saw Mr. Hungerford coming after me with his face evidently flushed with anger. As he approached he said: 'Do you think yourself abused because you have to chop wood?' I replied: 'Yes, I do, for I could learn to chop at home, and I am giving my time to learn a trade; I am not satisfied, and do not think my father will be.' As I was angry, I presume my manner as well as my language was not entirely respectful. At all events he charged me with impudence and threatened to chastise me, upon which I raised my ax and told him if he came near me I would knock him down. He stood silent a moment and then turned and walked off. Looking back for forty-six years at this little incident of my boyhood, I am inclined to think that this was an unjustifiable rebellion, or, at least, that my threat of knocking him down was going too far, for I fear I should have executed it; and my only justification or apology is that I have an inborn hatred to injustice and tyranny which I cannot repress. Next day he asked me if I wished to go home. I replied that I came on trial for four months, and, if I could be employed in learning the trade, I was willing to stay; otherwise, I would return. He said I might remain, and from that time my employment was more satisfactory.

"He had a large family of children, and the fare was not such as I had been accustomed to, and it required all my fortitude and patience to endure it; but I had resolved to go through, and I was determined to accomplish what I had undertaken at every sacrifice of comfort. My pride was touched at the thought of an ignominious failure. He had one older apprentice or hired man by the name of John Dunham, but our tastes did not agree and he was no company for me. But, fortunately, the foreman of the shop was Wm. Scott, still living and residing at Scottsburg, in your county, who seemed born for a higher and better destiny, and whose merits, I am happy to hear, have in some measure been appreciated by his fellow-citizens. In him I found a friend, and also a congenial companion, so far as such a boy could be a companion to a man of mature years. I formed for him a friendship which I still cherish with grateful recollections. He was the only society which I enjoyed. I scarcely visited a neighbor, for only one or two were near enough to be accessible to me. I neither saw a book nor newspaper, to my recollection. I attended no church, and think there was none in that vicinity, and I had no holiday except 'New-Year's.' On that day we all went down to Duncan's, on the creek, and there for the first time in my life I saw the rough sports of the season and place, such as raffling, whisky-drinking, and turkey-shooting, with occasional displays of athletic strength. I recollect that I was ushered into a room almost stifling with the fumes of whisky and tobacco-smoke, in one corner of which was a live turkey, and in the centre a table surrounded by men who were greatly excited in raffling for the turkey. The game, as I recollect it, was this: The turkey was put up by the owner at a certain price, say four shillings, and then they put twelve cents into a hat, and each shook them up and emptied them on the table three times, and he who turned the most heads in the three throws won the turkey, but, instead of taking it, he immediately put it up again at the same price, and the same process was gone over again; and this continued through the evening. I was urged to take a chance, and did so once and won the turkey. I put him up again, pocketed the price, and have never gambled a cent since."

SIGNALS AT SEA.

From the London Standard.

On Saturday night, Feb. 19, some experiments were made in the grounds of the Crystal Palace to illustrate the different kinds of signals made at sea by different lines of steamers, either in the Channel or on the Atlantic. The exhibition was a pretty one, for the colored fires and rockets were admirable, but it afforded no solution to the problem of one recognized night signal for vessels in distress. This is a question which has been a source of anxious thought to many of the ablest commanders in our mercantile marine, but as yet it has not been solved. On board her Majesty's ships guns fired at minute intervals, or even faster are a sufficient indication, but, as we all know, merchant vessels are not always provided with signal guns, and even when they are so furnished, they are, at the very moment of emergency, found to be out of order, or to have no ammunition, or their ammunition not in reach. Again, there are other difficulties in the way. Thus, for instance, the Captain sends up rockets as a signal for his boats' recall, and he sends up rockets when he wants a pilot. When he is steering on the port tack and sees a vessel approaching, from which he fears a collision, he burns a blue light on the port side, and the same when on the starboard tack. But all these are actually signals of distress, or, at least, are used as such, though none who see them can, for a time, tell what they mean till it is too late. What was the case with the Northfleet, which, amid a fleet of ships, all close by her, sent up rocket after rocket for help, but none came, because it was believed she was signaling for a pilot? We believe we are correct in stating that the American Government have pressed upon our own the necessity of adopting a uniform system of signals of distress for ships by night. A signal once agreed upon by the two greatest maritime powers in the world would very soon become the signal for all nations. At present a painful diversity prevails, which literally renders the use of a dictionary almost necessary to a lighthouse keeper who has to watch at Dungeness, the Fastnets, or Cape Clear. We confess that the question is full of difficulty, and is open to very many considerations. The lights thrown up would be invisible at half a mile during the dense fogs which prevail in the Channel and off the west coast of Ireland for more than half the year. Lights, therefore, as signals of distress, in such a time, are comparatively useless. The only thing we can revert to is the old signal-gun, which the Board of Trade should see every merchant ship carries, and carries in proper order, and not as in the case of the Northfleet. Blue lights, as we have been told, and rockets, as have been shown, are useless. It is only the sound of cannon which can command the attention of coast-guard and life-boat crew, and direct them, both by the sound and flash, to the whereabouts of a sinking vessel.

ANOTHER INFANT ORATOR.

A San Francisco correspondent of the Albany *Journal* has discovered in that city a new Young American orator, named Ellis Brown, and only five years old. Somewhat enthusiastically he communicates the news, which may be classed as sad by many readers, thus: "His declamations are really astonishing. He has spoken many times in public, before large audiences, reciting the most difficult and lengthy pieces in a manner unsurpassed by many of our distinguished orators. He has a full voice, and he speaks distinctly, and with the most accurate pronunciation. His elocution is such as we would expect only from an experienced orator of mature years. His rendition of the 'Personal Character of Abraham Lincoln,' 'Sheridan's Ride,' 'Charge of the Light Brigade,' 'Shamus O'Brien,' 'The Fireman,' and several other pieces, astonishes every one who hears him, and almost induces the belief that there is something supernatural in his efforts. He is a very bright, vivacious lad, full of mischief and play, and his speaking does not seem to be at all laborious. It is only necessary to read to him a piece two or three times to enable him to commit it to memory, and, what seems so strange, he does not forget any of his 250 pieces. He is a great favorite, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Brown, have reason to be proud of him. He is a grandson of Mr. William Gage, of Schoharie, and his mother—formerly Miss Augusta Gage—a few years since resided in Albany. This remarkable lad has not been trained; elocution and oratory were perfectly natural for him from the first moment that he was able to talk. He is indeed a prodigy. 'Long life to him' is the wish of his many friends."

ARREST OF TRAIN-WRECKERS.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that Detective G. B. Mead, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, has just made an important capture in the arrest of the North Adams branch train-wreckers. During four or five weeks past there have been several attempts to throw off the 9 o'clock train from Pittsfield to North Adams, and Saturday, 7th inst., rails were placed on the track at Cheshire, while at least one attempt has been made to wreck a train on the main line. The obstructions have, in each case, been seen in time to prevent accident, but the knowledge of the determined attempts has not been very soothing to passengers or to the railroad company. Detective Mead, after investigation, settled upon a young man, Henry Nichols, of Cheshire, Mass., as the guilty person. Before sufficient proof against him could be gained, however, he disappeared, but was traced to Sandlake, N. Y., where he was arrested Thursday. Nichols confessed his guilt, and implicated in the crime James McDonald and his son William, also of Cheshire, who were arrested on Friday, and, waiving examination, put under $1,500 bonds each, by the District Court at Pittsfield, for appearance on the 20th inst. Nichols stated that the elder McDonald had offered him $5 to throw either of the passenger trains off the track. McDonald had a grudge against the railroad company for killing a couple of his colts some months ago, for which he has just received $300 in the Superior Court, and he seems to have taken this dastardly way to wreak his revenge.

A WEST VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

The merest outlines of a tragedy which occurred in a West Virginia town on the 2d inst. are given by the Point Pleasant *Register*. That paper says: "For some time past Capt. John M. Ball and Charles H. Jordan, all of Hannan District, have been at law about a small piece of land, and on the return of Capt. Ball from a trip to Cincinnati, he and four other men went upon the land and to the house in dispute, where Charles H. Jordan resided, and demanded of Jordan possession of the entire premises. Jordan refused to surrender, and the result was the death of both Ball and Jordan, and the seriously wounding of young William Rece, who happened at the time to be at his brother-in-law's—Charles H. Jordan. No particulars of this terrible tragedy are given other than this: When Henry Rece (our late townsman) arrived at the scene of conflict, he found a man by the name of Robinson still beating his brother, Wm. Rece, who was very dangerously wounded by being stabbed with a pitchfork about the hips and lower part of the bowels. The other three men who had accompanied Ball had run away. Henry Rece found his brother-in-law, Charles H. Jordan, lying dead immediately in front and near the door of his house, with a number of pitchfork stabs about his chest, and Ball lying a few feet distant, shot through the body. The report is that Robinson, who was found beating young Rece, when his brother came to his rescue, was drunk and the presumption is that the attacking party were all drunk. Dr. Kerr was called, and entertains hopes that young William Rece will recover."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, J. J.—158, Hope vs. Lawrence; 160, Pollok vs. Schulze, &c.; 161, Kiersted et al. vs. O. and A. R. R. Co. et al.; 162, Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin, &c.; 163, Union Manufacturing Company vs. Byington; 165, Holmes vs. Pettingill et al.; 21, Marshall vs. Marshall; 37, Watson vs. Watson; 167, Chambelain et al. vs. Lindsay et al.; 169, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 171, Gray et al. vs. The New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company et al.; 172, Kuhn vs. Brown et al.; 30, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hettrich et al.; 139, Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer; 153, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 174, Connolly vs. Hammill; 88, The People ex rel. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments; 175, Dale vs. Brooklyn City, H. P. and P. P. R. R. Co.; 176, Hamanet et al. vs. Barnard et al.; 177, Sparling vs. Morrison; 178, Rogers, &c., vs. Schmorsahl et al.; 179, Livingston vs. Murray, impleaded, &c.; 15, Baldwin vs. New-York Produce Exchange; 40, —— vs. ——; 87, The People ex rel. Phelps, District Attorney, vs. Fancher; 103, Hays vs. Gomley, Administrator; 145, Randolph, &c., vs. Peck et al.; 148, English et al., &c., vs. Steele; 149, Brown, &c., vs. Post; 155, Barry, &c., vs. Brune et al.; &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—1666, Ainsworth vs. Backus; 436, Smith vs. Mayor New-York; 710, Geneva National Bank vs. Gregory, Executor; 1108, Preston vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 880, Shethar vs. Guardian Life Insurance Company; 996, Sage vs. Grant; 1782, Silberman vs. Hoyt; 896, Manning, B. & Co. vs. Keenan; 2504, Vance vs. Luke; 1406, Levy vs. Rindskopff; 388, Endicott et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 952, Wann vs. Ashley; 1636, Esterbrook S. P. Manufacturing Company vs. Hannan; 3012, Meyer vs. Honeke; 1322, Stieff et al. vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1808, Penn vs. Ward; 1810, Erkenbrach vs. Erkenbrack; 1812, Carlin et al. vs. Cox et al.; 1814, Pollok vs. Moller; 1816, Roberts vs. Kline et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by —— J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—2117, Bradley vs. Mayor, &c.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 427, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 991, McMaster vs. Green et al.; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degnan; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 729, Herder vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1205, Beatty vs. Weir; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 807, Buncke et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1301, O. S. Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1021, McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 309, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 871, Fitzgibbons vs. Sloan; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 533, Ellis vs. Black; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1647, Whitney vs. Mayor, &c.; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 729, Hexter vs. Knox; 930, Knox vs. Hexter; 81, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 41, Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 163, Von Hersten vs. Kruger; 533, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 1023, Brown vs. Combes et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—830, American Med. Company vs. Kessler; 650, Doyle et al. vs. Sharp; 870, Keep vs. Kauffman et al.; 1490, Hickey vs. Mayor, &c.; 902, Brinker et al. vs. Hobbs; 926, Count Joannes vs. Niles; 930, Fralichstein et al. vs. Heller et al.; 932, Livermore vs. Livermore et al.; 934, Mendelson vs. Greenwich Insurance Company; 936, Davis et al. vs. Rubenstein; 938, Colles vs. Meyers; 942, Griffith vs. Burke; 944, Crane vs. Doane et al.; 946, Goelet et al. vs. Spofford et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and J. F. Daly, JJ.—15, People vs. O'Brien; 16, People vs. Hickey; 19, In the matter, &c., Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway; 20, In the matter, &c., Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway; 21, In the matter, &c., Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway; 22, In the matter, &c., Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway; 23, People ex rel. Kinkle vs. Earle; 24, Willard vs. Peck; 25, Prall vs. M. P. L. A. Society; 36, Mechanics' Bank vs. Crowe; 47, Blumenthal vs. Collins; 70, Schott vs. Wright; 57, Sweeney, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 5, Gassler vs. Schefler; 10, Hudson vs. Van Pelt; 27, People vs. Quigg et al.; 28, People vs. Fields et al.; 49, Stevens vs. Hastings; 59, National Bank of Rutland vs. Howe; 62, Schimmel vs. Erie Railway Company; 7, Hiller vs. Stokes; 63, Goodchild vs. Carr; 76, Winston vs. East Side Association; 77, Carroll vs. Goodwin; 40, P. and S. Manufacturing Company vs. Wheeler; 67, Russell vs. Hartog; 105, Adams vs. Belden; 120, Connolly vs. McArdle.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1370, Turnley vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 3077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 2420, Connor vs. Gray; 2499, Krynborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1960, Duncan vs. Brennan; 3819, Vanderbogert vs. Gibbs; 463, Rogers Brothers vs. Gransm; 508, Domberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1303, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 1038, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2409, Barry vs. Coughlin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned until first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—3296, Lord vs. Beer, Administrator; 3298, Laird vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1987, Sutherland vs. Comstock; 3370, McGauran vs. Carney et al.; 3404, McArdle vs. Fagan; 3440, Pfeiffer vs. Stein et al.; 3458, Bowes et al. vs. Chapman; 3492, Gallaher vs. McPherson; 1665, Baebler et al. vs. Walker; 1174, Burkle vs. New-York Penny Verein; 4536, Mayer et al. vs. Crooks; 3555, Terrell vs. Colfax et al.; 3544, Le Brauche vs. Nelson; 3546, Adee vs. Wright, Assignee, &c.; 3548, Herron vs. Racumelsberg.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—2994, Bowery National Bank vs. Hillenbrand; 2157, Leddy vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 3473, Danckleman vs. Knack; 3545, Adde vs. Wright, Assessor, &c.; 1963, Burkhart vs. Hartog; 3635, Ackerly vs. Webster; 3307, Hoyt vs. Volkening; 4542, Blum vs. Volkening; 2982, Morgan vs. Goeghan; 4231, Conroy vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Company; 3115, Gebhart vs. Mather; 4318, Van Ordt vs. Ellis; 3293, Luke vs. Hedges et al.; 3529, Street vs. Sherwood; 3559, Martin vs. Curly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—4365, Gottschoe et al. vs. Washeim; 4118, Quinlan vs. Sherman; 4327, Ripley vs. Gilbert et al.; 4671, Heinstein vs. Hanlon et al.; 4523, Hitchcock vs. Lee et al.; 4474, Stevens, Executor, et al. vs. Bruce; 4454, Carr vs. Mellor et al.; 4441, White vs. Packard; 3290, Wallack vs. Opper; 4541, Harding et al. vs. Seligman et al.; 4594, Miller vs. Barr et al.; 2720, Rubin vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company of New-York; 4618, Cohn vs. Campbell et al.; 3922, Berman vs. Rinaldo; 3868, Davenport vs. Harrison.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Louis Brass and Dominco Assine, felonious assault and battery; William Ryan, felonious assault and battery; Patrick Sullivan, felonious assault and battery; John McQuin, burglary; James King, burglary; Francis Hopkins and William Kelley, burglary; Caroline Ruth, Sarah Cline, and Kate White, grand larceny; William O'Neil, grand larceny; Phillip Beyer, grand larceny; William Rafferty, grand larceny; Charles L. Johnson and Samuel Conklin, grand larceny; John Collins and Charles Meyers, grand larceny; Joseph Ryan, larceny from the person; John Reilley, larceny from the person; Ellen White, larceny from the person; William C. Brandon, receiving stolen goods; Joseph Barnett, receiving stolen goods; William R. Mansfield, false pretenses; Frank Castor, false pretenses; Frank Mahon and Charles H. Fitch, carrying concealed burglar's tools; Kate Harriman and Carl Meyer, disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Buddinsink vs. Frost; motion denied.

Shaw vs. Hayes; In the matter, &c., Pearsall; memorandums.

Hunt vs. Brennan. See decision.

Claflin vs. Tunssig; Jacoby vs. Johnston; motions denied; memorandums.

Wild vs. National Life Insurance Company; order granted.

Shiels vs. Shiels; memorandum for counsel.

Stahlin vs. McGuiness; motion denied, costs to abide event.

McIntosh vs. Fisk, Executor; motion granted. See opinion.

In the matter, &c., Hayward; reference.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Mercer vs. Vose; motion granted. (See memorandum.)

Lustig vs. Lustig; motion granted, defendant to pay plaintiff $25 weekly, and to pay $300 for plaintiff's costs, counsel fee, and expenses of suit, in addition to sum heretofore paid.

Cassen vs. Maltby, (two cases;) motion to consolidate actions denied.

Same vs. Same; motion to place cause on special calendar granted.

Todd vs. Hopkins; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

Dick vs. Dick; report of Referee confirmed, and divorce granted to plaintiff.

Coe vs. Davis; order granted for the appointment of a Receiver.

Platt vs. Smith; motion that plaintiff file security for costs denied without costs, and without prejudice to defendant's renewing same, as they may be advised.

Wyman vs. Charlick; Bain vs. Frazier; orders of reference.

Schaffer vs. Schaffer; order denying motion to abate alimony.

Rouse vs. Salomon; Wolff vs. Salomon; application for resettlement of order denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 228, *Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York, vs. Hamilton*, Executor of Goodman, deceased.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the company insured the life of the deceased, a resident of Alabama, for $5,000, in 1858. Prior to the war the premiums were regularly paid, and until March, 1861. Before another payment became due, the company had withdrawn their agent, and therefore no payment was made until after the conclusion of the war, when deceased tendered all moneys due as premium, and after his death his executor made the same offer. The company refused to recognize any claim upon the policy as existing, contending that it had been forfeited by non-payment of premium. It also insisted that the existence of the war vacated the contract, and that after war had been proclaimed, it became unlawful for the company to insure the life of the deceased, or to receive money from him in payment of premium, and thereby the policy, and all the right and interest of Goodman and his assigns ceased. The court below ruled otherwise, and held that the executor was entitled to recover. The question is brought here for ultimate determination, having been decided both ways in a great variety of cases since the conclusion of the war. The appellants maintain the position assumed below, stated above, and the appellee contends that the circumstances of the case rendered payment of premium impossible during the war, and bound the company by the tender afterward made. The decision will affect a great number of persons and cases.

Lyman Tremain, Henry E. Davies, and J. F. Davies for appellants. C. E. Sanford, C. H. Woodruff, and Peter Hamilton for appellee.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The print cloth market closed quiet and steady at 5⅝c.@5¾c. for standard to extra cloths, the prices being a little weaker than they were earlier in the week. Sales of the week, 31,500 pieces, including 2,000 pieces good standard, 64 squares, at 5¾c.; 3,500 pieces do. at 5⅝c.; 25,000 pieces Extra, 64 squares, for April, May, and June, at 5¾c., all 30 days.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:10|Sun sets......6:08|Moon rises..5:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:36|Gov. Island...7:25|Hell Gate....8:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, March 15.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall March 4, and Kingston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston March 11, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo Dearborn, Savannah March 11, with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. (Arr. the 14th.)

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool March 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 324 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship State of Texas, (new,) Bolger, Chester, Penn., in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, March 8, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London and Isle of Wright 64 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Feb. 25, lat. 43, lon. 54 2, was in company with ship Washington, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Brig Barry, Brown, Demarara 29 ds., with sugar to J. Leaycraft—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had strong N. and N. W. gales; was in sight of the Highlands March 8, and was blown off; has had a pilot on board 8 ds.

Schr. Blackstone, Wickson, Somerset.
Schr. M. A. Hyer, Hodgdon, Somerset.
Schr. W. D. Marvel, O'Keefe, Somerset, for Baltimore.
Schr. Idella Torre, Chase, Somerset, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. M. Merriman, Crane, Somerset, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Minnesota, Handy, East Greenwich.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Zaluff, Virginia.
Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Arnold, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Undine, Emmons, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Josephine, Wakely, Bridgeport.
Schr. Belle Bartlett, Bartlett, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Harvest Home, Petis, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Haven.
Schr. Harriet Thomas, Van Cleaf, New-Haven.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Greenport.
Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. George H. Prescott, McGee, Rockland, with stone to order.
Schr. Ida L. Burgess, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. John Stockham, Higgins, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Anna Myrick, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to master.
Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Bath, with ice to C. H. Mathews.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Tribble, New-Haven.
Schr. Tillie E. Bradley, Dighton.
Schr. Kate Walker, Rich, Fall River.
Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelley, New-Bedford.
Schr. H. L. Curtis, Mann, Providence.
Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. J. Oakley, Newman, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Kelley, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ontario, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Vapor, Casternor, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Benj. S. Wright, Collins, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. J. A. Decker, Baker, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Joseph Seymore, Burdge, Bath, for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Taunton.
Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Belona, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Col. Cook, Lee, Gloucester, with fish to master.
Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Messenger, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. Gem, Crawford, Rockland, with lime to James Havlyn.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. James English, Barker, Providence.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence.
Schr. Albert Jameson, Condage, Wickford.
Schr. W. F. Bird, Davis, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. Phil Sherman, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Hart, Norwich.
Schr. J. H. Perry, Kelly, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Alligator, McGregor, Providence.
Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. B. Brown.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Macarthy, Fall River.
Schr. Ida L. Howard, Howard, Providence.
Schr. E. Arcularius, Lord, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.
Schr. Longwood, Rodgers, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Ann S. Brown, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Pushaw, Hart, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Mary, Magee, Belfast, for Norfolk.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Goodspeed, Pierce, New-London.
Schr. Witch Hazel, Ross, Dighton.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Harvey, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Agnes, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Speedwell, Walker, Rockland, with stone to order.
Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone point.
Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. D. Williams, Smith, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Hughson, New-Haven.
Schr. L. O. Wells, Perry, East Greenwich.
Schr. William Arthur, McDuffy, Booth Bay, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, Fall River.
Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Bristol, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. G. Craig, Taylor, New-London.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, Mystic, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. Vassar, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Orion, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Loon, Hobbs, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Abbie Frankford, Hickman, Wellfleet.
Schr. Geo. Stancliff, Payne, New-Haven.
Schr. Marietta, Preston, Greenport.
Schr. W. E. Edwards, Edwards, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. S. Sweet, Snow, Wellfleet.
Schr. Dictator, Young, New-Bedford, for Virginia.
Schr. A. H. Hurlbert, Griffin, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. White Wing, Robbins, Providence.
Schr. Delmont, ——, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. J. W. Wellington, Rich, Kennebec River, with ice to order.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, March 15.—Arr. 14th, brig Saxon, from St. Johns, Porto Rico. Arr. to-day, brigs Jane E. Hale, from Cienfuegos; Nazarene, from Matanzas; schr. James R. Lithgow, from Aquadilla.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Arr. to-day, steamers Lucille Bennett, from Wilmington, N. C.; Raleigh, from do.; Mediator, from New-York; Wm. Woodward, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia. Arr. yesterday, steamers Josephine Thompson, from New-York; Wm. Whildin, from Philadelphia; barks Preciosa, from Bremen; Garibaldi, from Bristol; brig D. A. Capo, from Newry, Ireland; schr. H. A. Dewitt, from Port Royal, S. C.

Cld. yesterday—Schrs. Margaret and Lucy, for New-Haven; M. A. Tyler, for do.; H. A. Hoyt, for Hoboken; Little Nell, for New-York.

Sld. yesterday—Bark M. Smith, Petersen, for Limerick; brigs R. C. Wright, for Rio Janeiro; Lizzie H. Kimball, for Cardenas; Thomas Owen, for St. Jago; Romance, for Havana.

The brig Atlas, which cld. hence on the 12th for Cardenas, sprung a leak at the wharf, and will have to be discharged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; bark Batchelor, from Portland, Eng.; schrs. Brave, from Boston; A. B. Perry, from New-York; L. A. Edwards, from New-York.

Sld. bark Antecrat, for Havre.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Emily B. Souder, from New-York; ships Marchmont, from London; Norfolk, from Havre; Exporter, from Newburyport; Usko, from Liverpool; Sterling, from Antwerp; barks Thorwald, from Liverpool; Sirio, from Dublin; brig Corwena, from Bangor, Wales; schr. Kate M. Hilton, from New-York.

Sld. ships Ceylon and Troa; bark Clara Eaton; and steamer General Meade.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 15.—Arr. bark William Vigus, from ——; brig Ida L. Ray, from Baltimore; schrs. Horace Moodie and George M. Brainard, from Philadelphia; E. A. Hayes, from New-York; Polinurus, from Baltimore.

Cld. ships Screamer, for Galveston; Missouri, for Charleston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

PORT OF ASPINWALL, N. G., March 14.—Arr. Feb. 17, brig Otter, New-York; 18th, steamer Moselle, from Greytown; 21st, schr. Lemuel Hall, from New-York; 23d, steamers Colon, from New-York and Jamaica; Ellie, from Southampton and Jamaica; 24th, brig Magenta, from Baltimore; H. M. steamer Sea Gull, from Bermuda; 25th, H. M. steamer Swallow, from Bermuda; steamer Bavaria, from Curacao; 26th, steamer Ville de Paris, from St. Nazaire; 28th, steamer Von Moltke, from Curacao.

Sld. Feb. 18, steamer City of Panama, for New-York; 21st, steamer Moselle, for Jamaica; 23d, steamer Carribbean, for Savanilla; 23d, schr. S. Hart, for Key West; 26th, steamer Elbe, for Carthagena; 27th, steamer Bavaria, for Savanilla; 28th, H. M. steamer Sea Gull, for Jamaica; H. M. steamer Swallow, for Nassau; March 2, steamer Von Moltke, for Savanilla; schr. G. D. Pomeroy, for Pensacola; 4th, steamer Colon, for New-York.

The steamer Rising Star, 25 ds. out from New-York, has not been heard from here to this date.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN SILKS,
NEW SPRING COLORS.

The attention of discriminating purchasers is especially called to these fine silks, which are warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for variety, beauty, finish, and durability, and are sold upon the guarantee that they will not crack or change color under the hardest usage, and as the best silks for the price in the market.

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Broadway and 20th st., and
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OIL-CLOTHS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., two doors below 13th st., will offer THIS WEEK the largest assortment in the City of new style VELVET CARPET, from $2 per yard upward; BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50; TAPESTRY from $1 10; THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS, correspondingly low; OIL-CLOTHS, all widths, from [illegible] upward.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

at great bargains; REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $15 per pair upward; NOTTINGHAM, from $2 50 [illegible] Reps, Sattines, [illegible] Window Shades, Bedding, Cornices, Cords, and Tassels, in endless variety. LAMBREQUINS AND CORNICES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

N. B.—Parties wishing the above goods should call and examine stock [illegible]

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[illegible]